# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

*REGISTERED No. 44.*

*PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.*

VOLUME XXVI. NUMBER 35.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1879.

*Per Annum in Advance.*
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.


## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

THE SPECTATOR, a discriminating critic, pays a well merited compliment to Mr. Lalmohun Ghose about his recent address. It says: "Delivered without a single note, in clear, terse, idiomatic English, which rose occasionally to subdued eloquence, and which did not betray a trace of foreign accent, Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose commanded the delighted attention of his audience for upwards of half an hour; and he might safely have spoken for another half-hour without any risk of exhausting their patience." This is no ordinary compliment, and coming as it does from Mr. Townsend its value is greatly enhanced.

THE SAME PAPER thus writes of the Arms Act: "The whole population has been completely disarmed. According to Native ideas, this is an indignity. But it is also a hardship, as Mr. Bright pointed out. For in many villages of India not only the cattle, but the lives of the inhabitants are constantly exposed to the attack of wild beasts. The Disarmament Act has deprived them of their means of defence." We wish the English public could see Sir Hercules Robinson's protest against the Arms Act.

VANITY FAIR has the following on the Great Meeting on India in London:

On the 23rd July there was a meeting at *Willis's* Rooms to hear Mr. Bright and a native gentleman deputed to bring certain alleged Indian grievances before the British public. On the 25th there was a debate in the House of Commons on the Afghan War Bill, in which a financial scheme for paying it was introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of so novel a kind and such a legerdemain in nature that the majority by which it was carried was reduced from more than a hundred —which was the number supporting Her Majesty's Ministers on the last important division—to only twelve on this occasion, and it is not improbable the meeting had some effect on the result of the debate.

THE SAME PAPER has the following remarks on the condition of the people of India:

The real causes of distress in Hindostan—distress such as the most miserable of our population here have no idea of—are complex, as caused in a great degree by the deterioration of land, by tracts being thrown out of cultivation, by the increase of population, and by other causes too numerous to specify here. But the main source of it is to be found first in the taxation itself, then in the causes of that taxation, and then in the method of collecting it

Our system has been diametrically opposite to that of the Romans. They conquered the world not so much by the pilum and the sword, as because wherever they established themselves they respected the municipal institution of the conquered country—the principles of administrative local liberty. This also was the principal of Akhbar and the wiser of his successors. There can be no reality in municipal institutions where they are not the machinary for the collection of taxes. That is their purpose; their work is for the State and their discipline for themselves. Then they become a living local administration. and the Central Government becomes a court of law, powerful for the protection of the people, and not for their oppression.

ALI BABA, the London correspondent of *Vanity Fair*, describes "a day he spent with the Viceroy." We give below a few passages:

I never tire of looking at a Viceroy. He is a being so heterogeneous from us! He is the centre of a world with which he has no affinity. He is a veiled prophet. He wears many veils indeed. He who is the axis of India, the centre round which the Empire rotates, is absolutely and necessarily withdrawn from all knowledge of India. He lisps no syllable of any Indian tongue, no race or caste, or mode of Indian life is known to him; all our delightful provinces of the sun that lie off the railway are to him an undiscovered country; Ghebers; Moslems, Hindoos blend together in one indistinguishable dark mass before his eye, in which the cataract of English indifference has not been couched; most delightful of all—he knows not the traditions of Anglo-India, and he does not belong to the Bandicoot Club, St. James' Square!

I have often thought of writing a hymn on the Beauty of Viceroys; and have repeatedly attuned my mind to the subject; but my inability to express myself in figurative language, and my total ignorance of every thing pertaining to metre, rhythm, and rhyme make me rather hesitate to employ verse. Certainly, the subject is inviting, and I am surprised that no singer has arisen. How can any one view the Viceroyal halo of scarlet domestics, with all the bravery of coronets, supporters, and shields in golden embroidery and lace, without emotion! How can the tons of gold and silver plate that once belonged to John Company Bahadur, and that now repose on the groaning board of the Great Ornamental, amid a glory of Himalayan flowers, or blossoms from Eden's fields of asphodel, be reflected upon the eye's retina without producing positive thrills and vibrations of joy (that cannot be measured in terms of *ohm* or *farad*) up and down the spinal cord and into the most hidden seats of pleasure! I certainly can never see the luxurious bloom of the silver sticks arranged in careless groups about the vast portals without a feeling approaching to awe and worship, and a tendency to fling small coin about with a fine mediæval profusion. I certainly can never drain those profound golden cauldrons seething with champagne without a tendency to break into loud expressions of the inward music and conviviality that simmer in my soul. Salutes of cannon, galloping escorts processions of landaus, and beutiful teams of English horses, trains of private saloon carriages (cooled with water trickling over sweet jungle grasses) streaming through the sunny land, expectant crowds of beauty with hungry eyes making delirious welcome at every stage, the whole country blooming into dance and bonquets and fresh girls at every step taken—these form the fair guerdon that stir my breast at certain moments and make me often resolve, after dinner, "to scorn delights, and live laborious days," and sell my beautiful soul, illuminated with art and poetry, to the devil of Industry with reversion to Sir John Strachey.

Bah! Bah! Ali Baba!

THE REV. MR. SCOTT, a Missionary, thus writes about the License tax:

I am one of those seeking to apply the "Gospel remedy" to India, and my work gives me an acquaintance with the life and condition of the people. The Gospel would enlist all the helps of science and common sense in the improvement of a people. No greater instrument of abuse and extortion could be well invented than this license-tax. The mass of the people of India are not necessarily hostile to the English rule, but some measures of the Government produce a tremendous amount of irritation and discontent, opening the way to disaffection. I know the case of a mere sweeper who was taxed Rs. 16 because he was thought to be making money while he had to borrow the money with which to pay the tax. I know of another case where a small village pundit was taxed as a pan-broker, because he had himself stored some effects with another man to get money with which to pull through the famine. Instances could be multiplied. A most dangerous weapon is this "tax" in the hands of the ordinary native. No one deeply interested in the welfare of the native can approve of it, and any one knowing its effects and interested in the Government must wish its repeal.

It is noteworthy that the whole Indian world, both divine and profane, is equally opposed to the License tax.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn from the Benares *Star* that a movement has been set on foot in the holy city for the organization of a fund for the relief of destitute persons. At a meeting lately held there a Resolution was passed to the following effect:

"That a general Committee should be formed to raise a fund sufficient to give relief to those who have no means of subsistence and who at the same time cannot beg publicly. No distinction of caste should be observed. Subscriptions should be collected in a manner that may not be troublesome to any body. The lowest amount even in copper pieces will be thankfully received by the Committee and competent and trustworthy persons of a *Mahallah* will be entrusted with the duty of relief to the needy and poor.

The District Charitable Society in Calcutta, which performs this function, is a most useful body. Every large town ought to have such an institution.

A CONTEMPORARY says that Mr. H. C. Russell, the Government Astronomer for New South Wales, has introduced a new method of showing the variation of rainfall. Black spots on the map indicate the different stations where observations are made, and the diameter of the spot is large or small in accordance with the amount of rain that has fallen. In the matter of publishing statistics the Autralians are considerably ahead of India.

TUESDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

THE PIONEER thus summarizes a pamphlet of General Fife R. E. on the Civil Engineering Profession in India:

His principal object is to show that the departmental system of the P. W. D. is primarily responsible for the lack of native engineering talent; and that it will be a gain to the country both socially and financially, to so remodel the department as to develop a native professional agency not dependent on the Government as servant to master, though employed by it. The General points out that in times past, when the great works at Agra and Delhi were built there must have been talent in those men who, as Bishop Heber says "could design like giants and finish like jewellers;" and that save for the department system, this talent would have again developed when the construction of great public works was recommenced under British rule. The effect of our system has been to depress and throw into the background the class of "mistries" or master-builders the men in whom the real engineering talent had existed and is now latent, and to raise to the engineering class natives with no taste or aptitude for the profession; but who from their knowledge of English and consequent capacity of learning the Public Works system have been able to rise to a certain point. Such a result is the necessary consequence of entrusting Public Works, under the departmental system exclusively to the skilled English engineers imported in large numbers both by Government and the guaranteed companies. Whether or no such a system was not originally needed here seems doubtful but General Fife rightly thinks that by carrying out the contract system more completely there would be a great gain in economy and more prospect of developing a native professional agency. He is doubtless quite justified in saying that we must look for native engineers or rather builders from the mistrie class, and not amongst the Bengali Babus who are now turned out by the Civil Engineering Colleges.

For every mortal sin under British administration it is the "Bengali Babu," who is responsible. Cannot the Bay of Bengal sweep away the "Bengali Babu"?

THE GOVERNMENT of the Maharajah Holkar has just notified, through the *Durbar Gazette*, that, in consequence of the failure of last year's crops, no interest or *savai* shall be charged either by the durbar or sowkars on grain seeds supplied by them this season to the cultivators.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS states that the will of Lord Lawrence was proved on the 17th ultimo by his widow and two sons, John Hamilton, Lord Lawrence, and the Hon'ble Henry Arnold Lawrence, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator settles his real estate at Pimlico and elsewhere upon his eldest son, and bequeaths pecuniary legacies to all his children, and annuities to his sisters. A sum of £50,000 is left upon trust for his wife for life, and then for the person who shall be entitled to his real estate. The residue of the personal estate he gives to his wife absolutely. The fortune which Lord Lawrence made from India was about £200,000; he had not more than £100 when he entered the Indian service. We wish these facts were borne in mind by those English politicians, who not unfrequently cry out that India is a burthen upon England.

IT IS STATED the Rev. Mr. Gregson, Secretary of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association, has severed his connexion with the Baptist Missionary Society, and purposes devoting himself entirely to Temperance work, receiving a salary from the Government of India. The Government has done well by engaging his services.

A CONTEMPORARY points out the beauties of our import tariff. Thus boots are admitted free, while a duty is imposed on leather gloves; school copy books are dutiable, but printed matter and paper are admitted free; pressure gauges and spring balances for locomotives are free, but a duty is imposed on steam cocks and oil cups; and finally shovels have to pay duty, while spades are admitted free.

A CASE FOR MR. STOKES' SERVANT AND MASTER-BILL.—The *Odessa Journal* relates that a pious farmer of the neighbourhood—a dissenting "brother," to wit—was recently moved, in the absence of his wife, to kiss the servant girl. The latter refused, and to avoid further scandal, the farmer went away discomfited. The matter did not end here; for, on the mistress returning, the maiden informed her of the master's misbehaviour. Instead of turning on the offending spouse, as both he and the girl expected the good woman took her revenge on the innocent servant. She turned her out of the house, bag and baggage, and persisted that her injured lord should prosecute the maiden for her impertinence and disobedience. Much against his will he consented to this, and, strange to tell the case was decided in his favour. The two magistrates, who are also described as "brethren," judged that, according to the law of the land, every servant must obey his or her master, so, for refusing to kiss the farmer, the poor girl was sentenced to three days' hard labour.

AN EXAMINATION of the reports of the Roman Catholic missions in Asia for the year 1878 shows great numerical results from the work in Eastern countries. There are now, in connection with these missions, 109 bishops, 5, 630 priests, and 2,835,663 nominal Catholics. In Japan there are 16,622, and in China 772,412, converts to the Romish faith. The reports claim for India a Catholic population of 887,474. In Palestine over 11,000 conversions have been made, and it is said that the additions to the Church in China last year reached the large number of 9,341.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

ACCORDING TO late estimates Great Britain is not the wealthiest country on earth as had been hitherto believed. France values her private property, real and personal, at $43,110,600,000, and her navy, palaces, public buildings, and other public property, excepting high-ways, at $1,475,000,000, making $44,585,600,000. The aggregate estimate for England, Scotland, and Ireland, without reckoning public highways, is $42,500,000,000. Real estate in France greatly exceeds in area that of England, while in the latter there is a great excess of personal property over the former.

THE SULTAN of Turkey having expressed to Sir H. Layard a wish to publish in the Turkish papers the treaty of peace concluded between the British Government and the Amir of Affghanstan a copy was duly furnished to His Majesty. The Sultan said that he wished to show how justly and generously the English nation had behaved towards a Mahomedan Ruler and people and thereby to put an end to mischievous reports and misrepresentations, which the enemies of England had industriously spread amongst the population of Turkey.—*Press Commissioner.*

A FEDERAL IMMIGRATION Bill was with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, recently introduced to the General Legislative Council at Auligua for the promotion of Emigration from India and elsewhere to the Leeward Islands; but owing to the strong opposition made to the measure by certain Members of the Council, being planters in the several Islands concerned, the Bill was abandoned by the Local Government.—*Ditto.*

IT IS reported from Yarkund that the Chinese have closed the roads from Ladakh and Badakshan to all travellers and merchants. The reason for this is said to be that fears are entertained of a Russian attack from the South. Large reinforcements are said to have reached Yarkund from Peking and a rumour, which requires confirmation, says that fighting has already taken place.—*Ditto.*

FIFTY FEMALE students passed the recent matriculation examination at the London University. Twenty-eight passed in honours and the other twenty-two in the first division.

THE DELHI GAZETTE says that the Begum of Bhopal is ready to advance 50 lakhs of rupees without guarantee of interest for the construction of a railway between Itaris, a station on the G. I. P. line, and her own capital. The distance is 51 miles, forty-one of which lie in her own territory, and if the line be constructed on the broad gauge, which it ought to be, Bhopal will be placed in communication, without a break, with the rest of the railway system of India.

### THURSDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

A CORRESPONDENT at Shillong writes to us to say that Roma Bai, the celebrated Maharatha lady, graced that station with her presence, and a meeting in her honor was convened on the 18th instant chiefly through the exertions of some native gentlemen of the station. The meeting we are told was attended by nearly 500 visitors. There was a sprinkling of European gentlemen, amongst whom were Rev. Father Jones, the head of the Khassia Mission, and Mr. Wilson, Inspector of Schools. The heroine of the exhibition commenced a speech at first in Sanskrit, but finding it unintelligible to her audience she continued in Hindi. The points she touched upon were female education and female emancipation. Her brother who is in her company addressed next and took a rapid view of the education, character and condition of the educated natives; while advocating the necessity of English education he deprecated the present hankering for service. The meeting broke up with an address from the president, who expressed his sincere gratification at the opportunity given to him of meeting the learned Hindu lady. It is proposed to present the illustrious guest with a purse.

OUR KRISHNAGHUR CORRESPONDENT sends the following interesting particulars about Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose:

The successful mission of Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, the worthy delegate of the Indian Association of Calcutta, of whom, as has been rightly observed by you, every educated native of India ought to be proud, being one of the current topics of the day, as a townsman of Mr. Ghose, I think it to be the most favourable opportunity of laying before your readers some facts connected with the previous history of this worthy man. Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, is the 2nd son of the late Subordinate Judge Babu Ram Lochun Ghose, of Krishnaghur. It was this gentleman who had been selected, amongst a few others, in 1831, by Lord William Bentink, for his meritorious services and tried abilities, to fill the higher ranks of the judicial service. Your readers might remember that this was the first time in which that large-hearted Statesman threw open the appointments in the higher ranks of the Subordinate Judicial service to the natives. Being a native of Dacca, Babu Ram Lochun, on his first appointment as a Subordinate Judge of Krishnaghur, migrated from his native place and permanently settled in the latter. As a proof of the enlightened and patriotic spirit of this good man it might be mentioned that so far back as in 14th May, 1835, as stated in the Minute of the celebrated Lord Macaulay, he (Babu Ram Lochun) made a gift of Rs. 1000 to the then Dacca School (afterwards raised to the status of a College) by way of encouraging the advancement of English education in his native district. In those dark days of general ignorance and superstition, such examples were indeed rare. Besides, Baboo Ram Lochun was one of the few who in spite of serious obstacles of caste prejudices and superstitions appreciating the advantages of sending their children to England, sent his eldest boy (Mr. Mano Mohun Ghose, now so well-known) at enormous cost and under great difficulties to England to compete for the Civil Service. Such was the worthy father of two worthy sons of whom Bengal ought to be really proud.

Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, was born in December 1849 and received his early education at the local College. Whilst in his teens, in the progress of his early education, he showed good signs of his future literary abilities. For, in 1865, the year of his matriculation, he obtained the highest number of marks in English Literature and secured a first grade scholarship. After passing the Little-go Examination, from the same institution he, following in the footsteps of his brother Mr. M. Ghose, went to England in September 1869. Having been called to the Bar in 1873, he came back to India in December of the same year. It is said that previous to his being called to the Bar, he passed the examinations in a way very creditable to himself. Generally of a quite and retiring disposition, his abilities not so generally known as they would have been if he were found of pushing himself forward. Still, by those who knew him well, he was considered as one of the best English writers amongst the Bengalis.

A BURDWAN CORRESPONDENT writes as follows:

There has been very little rain here and so far the state of the crops in this district goes the prospect is very gloomy: this is the month of Bhador, and as yet the transplantation has not commenced in many fields, I apprehend a chota famine for this district. The good people of Burdwan have formed themselves into an Association and are about to send in a protest against the proposed agricultural exhibition. Just fancy the idea of an agricultural exhibition when the prospects of the paddy crop are so precarious and when a famine is staring us in the face!

WE ARE GLAD to learn that Kumar Gajendranarayan of Kuch Behar has passed satisfactorily the examination in Roman law held last term at Inns of Court. Perhaps he is marked out for the Indian Civil Service under the new Rules.

THE WESTERN DAILY MERCURY (Plymouth) has the following notice of the *Oriental Miscellany*:

If any of our readers desire to know what the people of India think of us, in our relations to themselves of their own great men, and of ours, we commend to them this magazine, the fourth or fifth number of which has just reached us, but which, unfortunately, does not seem to have an agency for sale in England. We hope this will not be lost sight of. The present number (July) contains a sketch of a great Hindoo—the Hon. Dwarkanath Mitter, an essay on the "Development of Christianity," written from the Hindoo point of view, and some other good papers. If we might venture to advise the editor, we would say, "Give us bold articles on missions and missionaries, on the Civil Service, on all the relations of Englishmen to the people of India. Speak as plainly and directly as Mr. Bright speaks, let every word have a distinct purpose, and India will become her own interpreter to England. The *Hindoo Patriot* (newspaper) during, say the last two years, has taken a really influential position in England. We do not see why this magazine should not do the same if it is well managed. That it will be honestly managed is apparent in the entire tone of the publication. But it should have a London agent, and should address itself manfully to meeting all misstatements as to the people of India.

### FRIDAY, 29TH AUGUST.

IT IS STATED that Nursey Kessowjee of Bombay has been ordered to furnish bail to the extent of Rs. 3,21,000.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND JUSTICE WHITE have decided that a suit at the Original Side of the High Court will not lie upon a decree of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. In other words immovable property cannot be sold on application to the High Court in execution of a decree of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. This is the glorious uncertainty of law as administered by English judges.

ANOTHER DIVISION BENCH of the High Court has ruled that the Presidency Magistrates have the power under section 235 of the Presidency Magistrates Act, on the ground of divorce, to cancel orders passed under section 234 of that Act, allowing maintenance to a wife, and that such Magistrates have also the power to try the fact of divorce or its legality when it is disputed by the wife.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE has a strong article entitled "the stampede of the High Court Judges." The writer calls in question the mode of the High Court Judges taking leave, which he characterizes "as the habitual evasion of the law in not a very conscientious manner." But apart from authorized leave many of the Judges have now made it a habit to run home during the Durga Puja vacation? Do they take orders of Government when they thus quit India? Is the Accountant General bound to pass their full salaries when they are not in India? On the other hand consider the way in which the poor Munsifs are treated. They cannot leave their stations even during the Dusserah vacation to visit their homes without the permission of the District Judge. Is there one law for the big High Court Judge and another law for the poor Munsif?

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION, says the *Brahmo Public Opinion*, has introduced an important measure for the benefit of Indian youths sojourning in England. A Sub-Committee consisting of the Right Hon. the Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., Sir R. H. Davies, K.C.S.I., Sir Barrow Ellis, K.C.S.I., G. S. V. Fitzgerald Esq., Sir Arthur Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., Miss E. A. Manning, Hon. Secy. Francis Wyllie Esq., Hon. Secy. and Treasurer, has been appointed to establish an Office with, if possible, a Reading-room attached to it in some locality near the University College and the Inns of Court, to which Indian gentlemen resorting to England or desiring to send their sons there, may apply for information and guidance. The Committee will also undertake the supervision in regard to education of and remittances to young Indian students in cases in which parents and guardians might like to entrust their sons and wards to their care.

REFERRING to high prices of food the Commissioner of Chittagong remarks: "High prices do not necessarily mean distress in a district like Chittagong, where the great majority of the people hold land and grow their own food, and where fish and vegetables, which are largely consumed, are abundant and easily procurable."

THREE YEARS ago Chittagong was visited with a terrible cyclone-wave, but it has now fully recovered its elasticity. The Commissioner writes: "Indeed the homestead of a Chittagong or Noakholly peasant is a picture of rural comfort and prosperity. The people everywhere are well clad, the local markets are well attended, and though there is still some difficulty in realizing Government dues this arises not from inability, but from unwillingness to pay. There is apparently plenty of money for the favorite pursuit of litigation in the civil courts."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

Our Puranic literature affords an inexhaustible stock of subjects for the pen of a dramatic writer. That stock has recently been largely drawn upon and we are indebted to it for some of our modern Bengali dramas more or less ably composed. The last attempt at dramatic composition to draw from the same stock is the tragedy of *Megnad Badha*—he who has studied Ramayana need not be told who *Megnad* was and what the subject of the tragedy is. The drama was represented at the Beadon Street Theatre and was received so favorably by the audience that the performance was repeated several nights attracting a bumper house on each occasion. The piece has since been translated into English by Babu Opendra Chunder Banerjee of Shampooker. It is a faithful translation written in good English and does great credit to the translator.

### SATURDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

IT IS ASSURING to read in the *Pioneer* that with regard to "Maharaja Dhuleep Singh's application for an increased pension, it seems probable, according to accounts from home, that the Government will not comply with His Highness's wishes. The Maharajah is anxious to settle an estate on his eldest son, but his affairs have been complicated by frequent advances and mortgages." Surely the Maharaja has no right to make a settlement for his son at the expense of the Indian tax-payers.

REFERRING to the same subject the London correspondent of the above journal says:

The Maharaja has a large income. I think the amount is £20,000 a year, apart from the estates in Norfolk, which were bought for him, if I mistake not by the Government. These estates, however, are badly managed. They are devoted to the sole purpose of raising game, and as a consequence they either let very badly or not at all. The object of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh in indulging in this great expense, is to give the Prince of Wales and other distinguished visitors who go down occasionally to his estates the vulgar pleasure of a grand *battue*.

And the poor tax-payers of India should be made to pay for this pleasure! Could any thing be more scandalous?

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the successful candidates at the last competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service:

| | Marks. | | Marks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Duff, Alan Colquhoun | 2195 | Stenburg, Alfred Fred | 1410 |
| Oakeshott, Jonathan | 2028 | Grindlay, Walter | 1405 |
| Meyer, William Stevenson | 1834 | Shirres, Leslie Pitendrigh | 1391 |
| Dance, George Whitmore | 1799 | Growse, Edward Frederic | 1375 |
| Diack, Alexander Henson | 1656 | Lloyd, Earnest Thomas | 1366 |
| Rennie, John George Mackworth | 1598 | Richards, Augustus Fulton | 1364 |
| Lord, Walter Frewen | 1510 | Bewshe, James | 1356 |
| Branson, James Charles Eemerton | 1500 | Gruchy, John James | 1351 |
| Brownrigg, Francis William | 1497 | Temple, Henry Lacroix | 1350 |
| Fawcett, Robert Heath | 1494 | Morison, William Thomson | 1317 |
| Smith, Arthur Hamilton | 1477 | Cardew Alexander Gordon | 1310 |
| Logan, Alexander Cochrane | 1468 | Robinson, Frank Edward | 1284 |
| Bell, Mathew Denny | 1418 | Evans, William | 1280 |
| | | Heaton, Joseph John | 1279 |
| | | Stuart, Harold Arthur | 1272 |

THE INDIAN MIRROR learns that when the last Mail left England, arrangements were being made to hold a large public meeting at Lambeth, on the 18th August, to give Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose another opportunity of speaking more fully on Indian questions than he was able to do at Willis's Rooms. Alderman Sir James Clarke Lawrence, Bart., M. P. for Lambeth, was expected to take the chair on the occasion, and several distinguished men were to follow Mr. Ghose. We also learn that the proceedings of the meeting at Willis's Rooms will shortly appear in a pamphlet form in London, and that the Cobden Club have already asked to be furnished with one thousand copies.

THE PEARSON case of Simla has ended in the acquittal of the doctor. Mr. Rudra, a young Bengali Barrister, made a smart defence of his client. We hope his success in this case will prove a forerunner of the same in other cases.

MR. STRAIGHT has made his *debut* on the bench of the North West High Court, which has not apparently pleased the *Pioneer*. Does the *Pi* feel that Mr.



Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

Straight is too straightforward to fall into its own crooked ways?

WE TAKE the following from the *Bombay Review*:

We observe it mentioned in the local papers that the appeal recently preferred by the Chief of Vinchur to the Secretary of State has been disallowed. The case of this respected Deccan Sirdar may be briefly stated. His father the Chief of Vinchore was the standard bearer of the Peishwa, who, after the battle of Kirkee had a large part in the negotiations between the Peishwa and Sir John Malcolm. According to the testimony of that high authority the Vinchoorkar had a great share in inducing the Peishwa to yield to the terms offered by the British Government. He was at this time in the enjoyment and incumbency of a military *saranjam* worth some twelve lakhs of Rupees *per annum*; but on the dissolution of the Peishwa authority a larger part of this lapsed to the British Government. But he possessed also personal jagir, then valued at Rs. 58,000; and this was ordered to be hereditarily continued by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone when he settled Deccan affairs. But some doubt or dispute afterwards arose as to this personal *saranjam*; and the Court of Directors, under imperfect information, ruled to divide the jagir into two portions at the present Chief's death—one to be absorbed in the British revenues, and the remainder to be split up amongst his brothers and their descendants. The Chief has subsequently been enabled to show abundant testimony to the value of the services rendered by his father, and also as to the more ancient origin of his personal *tynat* or jaghir; and it is on these grounds that he has besought the Secretary of State to reverse the old decision and allow the *saranjam* to be continued as a whole to the heir he desires to adopt. It is this prayer which the Secretary of State has just refused to grant. The case is one that naturally excites much interest, particularly amongst the older families of Deccan Sirdars.

We regret much this decision. Surely Sir Richard Temple will not refuse to give redress if the case be properly laid before him.

THERE WERE 196 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 23rd August, of which 3 were from cholera, 78 from fevers, 17 from bowel complaints, 19 from tetanus, 5 from accidents, suicide and execution and the rest from other causes. Fourteen children were still-born and 10 persons died from old age. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 12.

MR. MILLETT, the First Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, has taken leave, Mr. MacQween, the Third Judge, who has qualified himself as a Barrister, has been appointed the First Judge, and Mr. J. G. Apcar, the third Judge. Was not a circular issued by the Government of India the other day enjoining that Natives should be ordinarily appointed to uncovenanted offices for which they may be qualified?

JUST AS we were going to press we received a letter from a correspondent at Natudia in the Nuddea district, saying that by the rise of the Ganges and its tributaries, the Jellingi and the Ichamutty, the whole of that part of the Nuddea district, comprising Choadangah, Meherpore, Krishnuggar and Kushtea Sub-divisions, is flooded and the misfortune is that the floods have come just in harvest time, when the *aus* paddy is ripe for the scythe. In other years under similar calamities the mahajan had large quantities of paddy in stock, which afforded the ryots relief, this year there is no stock and the people are therefore filled with much alarm and anxiety.

THE STATE and prospects of the crops in Bengal are still uncertain The weather is fitful and there has been a very unequal distribution of rain. In some districts the growing plants have been destroyed by floods, in others they are being scorched to death by drought. In the districts of the Burdwan Division, Burdwan, Bankura, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Hooghly and Howrah, the work of transplantation of the seedlings is almost at a stand-still for want of rain. In the Presidency Division, the district of 24-Pergunnas suffers from the same cause, while Moorshedabad complains of floods. In the districts of Rajshye and Kuch Behar Division the cry is—"too much water and floods," but the damage done is comparatively little. In the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions there is the same complaint, and much damage has been done to crops and property in the first named division by the rise of the Ganges. In the Orissa and Chota Nagpore Division things are satisfactory, except Balasore which is suffering from drought.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Calcutta Court of Small Causes for 1878. 2. Annual Report of the Registration Department of Assam for 1878-79. 3. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XII. Part 3, 1879. 4. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Part I., Nos. 1 and 2, 1879. 5. The Government and Finances of India. A letter to the Right Hon'ble J. Bright, M. P., by John Dacosta, London. 6. Journal of the National Indian Association No. 104, August 1879. 7. Anglo-Indian Prospects in India, a paper read at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Anglo-Indian Association, by Dr. Chambers, President. 8. The Employment of Educated Natives, by Peary Mohun Mookerjee, M.A. B.L., of Uttarparah. 9. A Guide to Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, by a Teachor, Benares. 10. A Short History of England down to the year 1877, by Kalidasa Mookhopadhaya. 11. Mriga and Mrigya or a Book on Sport in Bengali, by Arunya Behary Nichad, Mymensing.

WE TAKE from the morning papers, the following telegrams of the week:

*London, August 23rd.*—The order of the Grand Cross of the Bath has been conferred on Lord Chelmsford.

*25th.*—Heavy rains and disastrous floods still continue throughout country.

*25th.*—A small detachment of General Lazareff's force advanced on the 20th July to Tschat. There is considerable difficulty as regards transport; water is scarce, and the mortality is great from dysentery and fever. It is believed that Lazareff's advance with the main body will be postponed till the cold season.

*27th.*—A successor to Count Andrassy has not yet been appointed. Count Andrassy at present is visiting Prince Bismarck who will return his visit at Vienna. These interviews are interpreted as indicating an alliance between Germany and Austria. The letter of the Duke of Cambridge ordering Captain Carey's release has been published: in it he censures Colonel Harrison. Obituary.—Sir Rowland Hill.

*28th.*—Anticipations of the English harvest are most gloomy it is still raining incessantly. At the sitting of the Greek Frontier Commissioners yesterday, the Porte agreed to protocol congress as the basis of negotiations.

*29th.*—Advices from Capetown, dated 12th August, state that Sir Garnet Wolseley with Clarke's column has reached Vlundi. Russell's column has reached Enhlogana, which place is being fortified. The country is quiet and the Zulus have dispersed to their homes. Negotiations continue with the principal chiefs who have promised submission. Cetywayo is in the vicinity of Ulundi.

*Rome August 23rd.*—Garibaldi is recovering. He returns shortly to the Isle of Caprera.

*Constantinople, August 25th*—The Commissioners appointed to consider the question of the rectification of the Greek Frontier have held their first meeting. The Turkish Government is disbanding the reserves in consequence of its Financial embarrassments.

*Vienna, August 28th.*—The Austrian troops will occupy Novibazar on 8th September. Count Andrassy recommends the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at the Italian Court as his successor.

## INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 4th Sept. at 7½ P. M.

*Subject*: Faraday's Explication of Arago's Rotations; Extra Currents; &c.

PRACTICAL Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Friday, the 5th Inst. at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Saturday the 6th Inst. next, at 4 P. M.

*Subject*: Coal Gas.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1879.

## REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.

### XIII

### POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS.

In a series of articles last year we dwelt on the post office department, criticising its management and scrutinising its expenditure. What we said on the head of expenditure was casual and incidental, but we propose in this article to devote our attention wholly to the financial condition of the two departments. The telegraph and postal departments are not maintained for the sake of revenue. But they are not for that reason precluded from the province of economy. What we said last time was sufficient to show that the Post Office is not economically managed and that its make-believe parsimony kept in the back ground much which would not bear the light of criticism. The latest official account of the department we have before us is the Director General's annual report for the year 1877-78, and that report shews the receipts to have aggregated Rs. 73,04,329 including service postage, and the disbursements Rs. 60,87,657, and therefore the net revenue Rs. 12,16,612. Excluding service postage the receipts amounted to Rs. 60,18,193, and the value of service postage to Rs. 12,86,126; strictly speaking there was a deficit of Rs. 69,464, this deficit however was the lowest within the last eight years. The expenditure shewn above is the sum-total of the payments made through the intervention of the Department on account of its work, and if we add to it the sums disbursed by other departments on the same account, in the shape of stationery, stores, cost of printing, rent of Government buildings, marine subsidies, railway free service, gratuities and pensions, and leave allowances paid in England, amounting to about Rs, 11,36,624, (this is the sum at which the head of the Department estimates their value, and we see no reason to impugn their appoximate accuracy,) the expenditure swells into Rs. 12,24,281 and the net revenue dwindles into Rs. 80,048. A portion of this extra departmeutal expenditure may be debited to what are departmentally called the non-postal services such as the Bullock-train service, the Punjab van dak service and the mail cart passenger service, but that will not very much affect the results arrived at. The Financial Department in estimating the value of the work done by the Post Office systematically excludes from calculation the postage on service covers, which in 1877-78 was represented by the value of service stamps sold, *viz.*, Rs. 17,82,136. Following the principle adopted by the Financial Department the deficit may be set down at about 12 lakhs of rupees in 1877-78. We, however, do not think it is doing justice to the department to deny it credit for the value of the carrying work done by it for the public. But taking all services into account we are of opinion that there is much entravagance in the Department, which admits of easy curtailment. We regret that the public have no access to the details of expenditure of any department of the State, otherwise we could have exactly indicated the items of expenditure, which might be eliminated from the debit side of the Post Office ledger. We will, however, make an attempt with the materials at our disposal.

The first reform we would strongly insist upon is the doing away with the service postage rules, and the present system of payment demanded from other departments of the public service. This cumbrous and useless machinery serves no purpose except imposing useless trouble upon the public offices. If the department wants to make an estimate of the work it does for the public it can do so by reverting to the old practice. Let each office send its covers for the post in a marked bag giving their gross weight in a challan or invoice in duplicate and postage calculated on them at the same rate as that charged on private covers. The post office concerned if it cares may verify the weight and then receipt one of the challans and return it to the bearer keeping the original as its voucher. The amount of these invoices may be taken credit for at the end of the year, the several departments concerned being debited with the share of their respective liability. One ground of complaint under the old system was that the offices were very reckless and burdened the post with covers thoughtlessly weighted. This we admit, but at the same time we are free to confess that the restrictions imposed have not removed the ground of complaint. One remedy the Post Office has always at its command and it may be applied to the cure of the disease. When apparently heavy coverings are given to light contents, mark them at the time of despatch, instruct the receiving office to get back the outer cover and hand over the delinquent to Government. More than this the department cannot do and more than this is not necessary.

The next thing to which we would direct attention is the cost of establishment. In this there is much room for reduction. We have always maintained that the number of superior officers has been unnecessarily increased and economy requires that it should be reduced. The Director-General has a Deputy and an Assistant, who together cost the State from Rs. 31,000 to Rs. 33,000 per annum. There is no earthly use for these officers, and the work they do is work created for them or shifted from one shoulder to two. One officer of the rank of a first grade Inspector at Rs. 500 per month and an efficient head-clerk are more than sufficient to dispose of all routine work of the head office. The cost of the Compiler's office is about Rs. 40,000 per annum. It is a cumbrous machinery, the usefulness of which is extremely doubtful. The work might be done in the offices of the several Post Masters General and the Chief Inspectors at a cost of about Rs. 15,000, and the final check and audit at the office of the Comptroller General at a further cost of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per annum. If this separation be al-

together distasteful and at variance with the present financial policy, to get the money's worth the Compiler ought to be an officer independent of the Director-General. There are altogether six Chief Inspectorships in the department, and they are in British Burma, Central Provinces, Sind, Oudh, Rajputana and Assam, and another in charge of the Travelling Post Office all over India. Unless it be deemed necessary for the sake of symmetry to have as many Chief Inspectorships as there are Chief Commissionerships a conscientious restraint on expenditure should have prevented the creation of independent circles for Sindh, Oudh and Assam. Each of these officers cost about Rs. 9,000 per annum. By the addition to the strength of the inspecting staff of the Bombay, North-Western Provinces, and Bengal Circles this cost with an additional expenditure on account of establishment and contingencies might be entirely saved. There is no means for an outsider to get access to the cost of the Travelling Post Office all over India, and we are sorry we cannot specify the heads of charges which admit of retrenchment. That the cost of this branch of the postal service is extravagant may be inferred from what obtains on a line within earshot. We showed on a former occasion that the cost of the Travelling Post Office on the Eastern Bengal Railway, is now upwards of Rs. 1,000 per month, and this work was almost as well performed by 9 mail-guards who cost Rs. 90 per month. We have now an extension of the system in Lower Bengal by the opening of the N. B. S. Railway. On this railway there is one through mail train up and down, but on the E. B. Railway there are two or three through-mail despatches, for which there is provision of several sets of clerks. Except the through train which works in connection with the N. B. S. Railway is it necessary to provide sets of travelling clerks for the night or day trains to and from Goalundo? This work was formerly done by mail guards and may be done by them now as well at a considerable saving to the State without any detriment to the public service. Again, we have a superintendent for the Goalundo line and another for the N. B. line. The Superintendents have scarcely sufficient work to keep them always employed, cannot the two lines be placed under one Superintendent assisted by two sub-inspectors? The contingent and miscellaneous expenditure of the department in 1877-78 came up to Rs. 9,18,535,—how much of this was absorbed by the Travelling Post Office? In Bengal from a pinching parsimony the Government has been culpably prodigal. The jurisdiction of the Post Master General of Bengal at no distant date comprised the Travelling Post Office from Howrah to Buxar, Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa and Assam. Now that section of the Travelling Post Office has been absorbed in the circle of the Chief Inspector of Travelling Post offices; Assam has been formed into a distinct Circle, and yet the Circle of the Post Master General of Bengal has been further reduced by creating two Deputy Post Masters General, one for Behar and another for Dacca, without any diminution of cost on account of the Post Master General's salary and his establishment. There is another establishment which is maintained at the expense of the imperial funds and which costs Government upwards of Rs. 20,000 per annum. This is the District Post establishment consisting of sub-Inspectors and road overseers. There are as many sub-inspectors as there are districts, and for each district besides the road overseers maintained at the expense of the district funds there are one or two overseers paid from imperial funds. The work which the sub-inspectors do is subject to the approval of the Inspectors and to give this approval they are obliged to do the same work over again. These sub-inspectors are of three grades, one is 60 rupee grade, another 80 rupee grade and the third 100 rupee grade. An impartial observer of their work cannot fail to perceive that they form a superfluous establishment, and the best way of utilizing them would be to make them a part of the Inspector's office establishment on reduced pay and leave the whole out-door work in the hands of the Inspectors themselves. We are further of opinion that not a pice of the imperial funds should be spent on the road establishment of the district lines and that therefore district overseers paid by the State may be dispensed with. We reserve the consideration of the telegraph expenditure for our next issue.

## THE APPOINTMENT OF NATIVES TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

### I

### THE POLICY.

WE were in hopes that the Government of India would publish the Secretary of State's despatch on the appointment of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service under the Parliamentary statute of 1870, and had therefore abstained from commenting on the Rules published in the *Times*. But in the last *Gazette of India* the Government has simply reproduced the Rules already published in the *Times*. The only new information given is that the Rules "have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of a majority of members present." So there has been again a dissent in the Indian Council. On what points there has been a difference of opinion we have now no means of knowing. The Secretary of State had managed to keep the public off the scent when Parliament was sitting; consequently there was no opportunity for Indian friends in Parliament to question him on the subject. He caused the Rules to be published just when the public mind had been roused by the thunders of Mr. Bright. But then Parliament was about to be prorogued, and there was therefore no time for interrogation on the subject. Unless the Government of India choose to publish the despatch there is we fear no prospect of the publication of that document or of the dissents of the members of the Indian Council till the next session of Parliament. This is much to be regretted.

The Rules published are manifestly incomplete. There is nothing to shew what will be the pay of the officers who will be appointed under the new Rules, what their leave allowances, and what their pensions. Supplementary Rules will doubtless be published hereafter on these several points, but we wish they had been published simultaneously with the Rules for nomination or appointment. One thing is, however, clear. Her Majesty's Government now admits the propriety of the more extended employment of the children of the soil in the Covenanted Civil Service. We have so often dwelt on the good policy of admitting the natives of the country to an adequate share in the administration of their own affairs by giving them offices of trust and emolument that we need not repeat what we have already written on the subject. Six and forty years ago Parliament declared that "that no native of the said territory of India nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty resident therein, shall by reason of religion, place of birth, descent or colour or any of them, be disabled from holding any place or office or employment whatever under the said Company." This statutory declaration, as Mr. Bright remarked, was followed by a remarkable despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of India containing their interpretation of the Act of Parliament. They said: "They conceive the section to mean there shall be no governing caste in British India, that whatever other tests of qualification may be adopted no subject of the King whether of Indian or British or mixed descent shall be excluded from the posts usually conferred on our uncovenanted servants in India or from the covenanted service itself provided he be otherwise eligible." In 1858 there came the Queen's Proclamation, and from 1853 a period of 20 years, when the covenanted service was first thrown open, not one native of India was appointed to any office to which natives were ineligible in 1833. But who will deny that the Indian Civil Service has always remained a governing caste? The Covenanted Civilians, as Thomas Babington Macaulay depicted them in glowing language in his celebrated speech on the Charter Act of 1833, were the new Brahmins of India. He advocated the abolition of the monopoly by throwing open the Service to public competition. One of the chief objects of this measure was that it would give an opportunity to the natives of India to compete for the service. But the conditions on which the competitive examination was based have practically shut out the natives of India. As Mr. Bright remarked, in "1853 the competition was thrown open for the covenanted service, and in ten years only one native of India had been admitted to that branch of the service. And now after 46 years of pledges and promises which Lord Lytton says have been inadequately redeemed, only nine natives of India have been admitted to that service. How many have been admitted who have gone from this country to India? Probably from 1,000 to 1,200 persons have had comfortable, honourable, and well-paid places provided for them, followed by considerable pensions; but the Indian has been systematically, and I maintain, purposely excluded." Perhaps Mr. Bright was not aware that the only appointment of a native to the Civil Service recommended by the Court of Directors under the Charter Act of 1833 was practically set at naught by the authorities in India. When the Act was passed Raja Rammohun Roy was in England; in order to put the sincerity of the Court of Directors to the test some influential friends advised him to nominate his foster son Rajaram Roy to the Covenanted Civil Service of India; he did so, and Rajaram Roy was sent out with a nomination letter in his pocket from the Court of Directors, but the just and generous men, who then ruled India, as we are told, baulked the Court of Directors by cajoling Rajaram to accept a clerkship in the Home Office, where he rotted and died. But let that pass. The difficulties interposed in the way of the natives of India for competition were pithily described by Mr. Bright. He said: "In the first place, the examination for the Civil Service must be held in England, not in India, and a young man who comes to England as a candidate must cross the sea and traverse nearly half the globe. He must come when he is 16 or 17 years of age, and at 19 years of age must go for his examination, if he fails once he is too old for any subsequent examination, and his chances are gone, so that there is nothing left for him but to return disappointed to his native country. The result is that no one comes here for the examination, and the barrier that is put is intended to make it impossible for such young men to come. I will not blink the question in the least. That arrangement has been made by somebody, somehow, and by some influence in order to keep as far as possible all this promotion and patronage, all these salaries and pensions, in the hands of Englishmen who shall go over to India. A pledge of this kind is in point of fact not a right and is not a privilege. It is so fenced round as not to be available to those to whom it is pretended to be given, and is therefore, in fact, an insult and a wrong."

The Government now perceives and practically admits the injustice of its past policy. Pressed on the one hand by financial necessity and on the other we hope by qualms of conscience the Government has now resolved to fulfil the pledges of the past. The good policy of associating the children of the soil in the administration of its affairs was so well put in the petition of the East India Association to Parliament in 1875 that we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing the following. The Association remarked that "it has been found among people of our own religion and blood, and notably in the United States of America in the last century, and in Calcutta in the present, that there is no more fertile source of ill-will to the mother country than the exclusion of those born in distant dependencies from offices of rank and consideration in their native land, the salary and the emoluments of which are paid out of taxes levied on themselves and their fellow-sufferers from such exclusion; while, on the other hand, there is no more effectual bond of loyalty and affection towards the governing State than freely throwing open such offices to those thus circumstanced; and who have, undoubtedly, if they can only prove themselves to be properly qualified, the fairest claim to them." Deeply aggrieved as we are at the gross injustice which the Government had hitherto done to our natural claims to serve our country and sovereign, we are still willing to make due allowance for the influences which must have restrained our rulers from giving effect to the behests of the Legislature. In the days of the Court of Directors it was their sons, nephews and cousins, who enjoyed the monopoly, and humanly speaking they could not be expected to give up

*the family* monopoly without a struggle. Since the introduction of the competitive system there has been still that feeling of kith and kin, which it has apparently been hard for our rulers to get over. But it is an unrighteous cause, and sooner or later it must break down. Happily all Englishmen are not selfish, they are not deaf to the dictates of justice and humanity, and if there is now a fair prospect of justice being done to the long-deferred claims of the people of India, it is entirely due to their disinterested, noble and philanthropic exertions. We will now consider how far the Rules sanctioned by the Secretary of State will fulfil the object aimed at.

II.

THE PAY.

The Rules, we have said above, are incomplete. They do not say what will be the scale of pay for natives admitted into the Covenanted Civil Service. According to our own informant it is to be two-thirds of the pay of the European members of the service. The Press Commissioner, however, states that "the salaries of native officials will not exceed two-thirds of those of English Civilians." This as the reader will observe is very indefinite. The pay of Native Civilians will not exceed two-thirds that of the English Civilians, but it may be less. The published Rules are silent upon that point. One thing is, however, manifest. The pay of the Native Civilians shall not be the same as that of the English Civilians. We are of opinion that our countrymen ought not to demur to that proposition. An indegenous article ought to be cheaper than an imported article. The question of revising the salaries of the Civil Service generally is one on which we do not now propose to enter. In discussing the pay of the Governor General a few issues back we endeavoured to shew that in the colonies the scale of salaries is far lower than the same in India, and Mr. Bright made a good point of it in his recent oration upon India. But this is a very wide question, which we may discuss hereafter. As regards the salaries to be given to the Native Civilians we admit the reasonableness and justice of fixing a lower scale. The European and Indian members of the Civil Service do not stand on the same ground as regards their circumstances. Although the object of the English Civilian in coming out to India is to make an earning for himself, which in nine cases out of ten he could not perhaps have made in his own country, it cannot be denied that the qualifications and character he brings are essential to a successful administration of India. It is therefore as much his interest as it is ours that he should join the public service of India. Then his education is decidedly more expensive than that of an Indian, though this inequality is gradually disappearing; his wants are greater than those of the Indian; his mode of living is more costly than that of the Indian, and the loss by exchange has of late made great difference in his income. Besides, a man would gladly serve on a smaller pay in his own country than in a foreign country. It is therefore perfectly reasonable that the Englishman, who comes from a distance of ten thousand miles, should be paid a higher salary than the Indian. But both justice and State policy require that as Indians should qualify themselves for employment in the higher ranks of the public service, the foreign element should be kept out as much as possible. If an equally good article can be had at home for a less sum, why should we import a foreigner at a greater cost? Such importation we consider is simply waste of money. We are quite willing to give credit to Government for honorable intentions in making the present move for the more extended employment of natives in the Civil Service. We believe it is the object of Government to reduce gradually the European element in the Service. The present proportion according to the Rules published will be one-sixth of the total appointments, as we shewed last week, and not one-seventh as stated by the Press Commissioner, and if the experiment succeeds, as to which we have no doubt if good men be appointed, the proportion is sure to be increased. We are fully alive to the political bearings of the question of the appointment of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service. We do not for a moment pretend that "posts of command" should be made over to the natives of the country. So long as England will rule over India, and she has no fear of the loss of her sway if she rests it on the willing allegiance of the people by making Justice her sole armour, Englishmen must hold the reins of Government. But some line should be drawn within which the Englishman alone should rule. The Governors of the Provinces should certainly be Englishmen, but it does not necessarily follow that all their Councillors and Secretaries should be also Englishmen. There is no reason why there should not be an admixture of the native element in the Board of Revenue as there is in the High Court. The Commissioners of particular divisions and Magistrates and Collectors of particular districts may be Englishmen, but there are divisions and districts in which Native Civilians may be fitly employed. Again, as regards the judicial service, properly trained Native Civilians, acquainted with the language of the people and their habits, thoughts and feelings, will certainly make better judges than imperfectly trained English Civilians. So far as the Rules go they do not seem to put any limitation upon the employment of natives in the Civil Service. If the Government contemplates any such limitation, it ought to disclose it without reservation. We cannot believe as some of our contemporaries seem to think that practically the Native Civilians will not advance beyond the Joint Magistrate, 1st grade; if that be the case, then the native civilians, drawing two-thirds pay, will be worse off than first class or second class Deputy Magistrates. We have in this matter at the outset assumed that the Government is actuated by a sincere desire to give a fair trial to the employment of natives in the Civil Service. If, however, the result should shew that the present move is simply a blind, a stopgap, a delusion, then we would venture to tell the Indian Government that the same powerful voice in England, that has, whatever they may say to the contrary, compelled them to concede this modicum of justice to the people of India, will be a hundred times louder in denouncing their conduct. But we should not judge the Government hastily or harshly. We are quite willing to give them every credit for high and honorable motives, and if by their own conduct they should forfeit public confidence it would be their own fault. In the meantime we would advise our countrymen not to be too hasty in their conclusions. Let them not impute motives when the existence of such motives is not made clear by the line of action to be followed. The Government has made one great concession, viz. the appointment of natives to the Civil Service without requiring them to go to England; for this act alone we cannot feel too grateful to Lord Lytton. As for reduction of pay, that is a logical sequence of the educational and financial policy of Government. The object of Government in giving liberal education to the people of this country is not only to impart unto them the benefits of knowledge, but also to qualify them for the public service, and to combine economy with efficiency by their employment. We do not go with those who think that lower pay will stamp inferiority upon the native civilian. If the native civilian be held eligible to the same offices, which are now open to the English Civilians, if the former be vested with the same powers and treated with the same consideration as the latter, and if no invidious distinction of race and religion be made in the actual work of the administration, then mere difference in pay will not make a sensible difference in the official status of the two classes. In 1875 the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, while advocating the more extended employment of natives in the Civil Service, recommended a lower scale of pay for the Native Civilians on the following plan. He would give a personal allowance to the English Civilian; this personal allowance, he said, would be the "pay of his rank," and would be a sort of retaining fee in consideration of which the civilian would hold himself at the orders of the Indian Government. All appointments might then be thrown open, the only difference being that when one of these appointments was held by a civilian, he would draw the pay of his rank in addition to that of the appointment. "A similar system," he observes, "exists already I believe with regard to the Public Works Department. A certain salary is fixed for, say, an Executive Engineer. If a Civil Engineer or a native is appointed to this post he draws this salary, which corresponds with the value of the work to be done. If a Royal Engineer is appointed he draws, in addition to the salary, the pay of his rank." We think this is a fair and equitable principle.

III.

NOMINATION AND TRIAL.

The Rules published impose the following conditions for the employment of natives in the Civil Service. I. Nomination shall be made by the local Government subject to approval by the Governor General in Council. II. No person shall be nominated after he has attained the age of 25 years, except on grounds of merit and ability proved in the service of Government, or in the practice of a profession. III. The nominee shall be admitted on probation for two years, and shall be subject to certain examinations; exemption from examination may be made in particular cases by the Governor General in Council. IV. Persons thus admitted into the Civil Service shall be ordinarily employed in the province where they were first admitted, though exceptions may be made by the Governor General in Council in the exercise of the discretion. V. Any person admitted under these rules may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, be declared by the Local Government to be disqualified for further employment in the Service.

It will be seen from the above that nomination is the leading principle of the proposed system, that ordinarily native civilians will begin as probationers in the lowest ranks of the service, but that persons of proved merit and ability already in the service of Government or in the practice of a profession may be at once appointed to higher posts. Inconsistently enough in the case of the latter the condition of *probation*, though they may be men of proved ability, is also insisted upon, and they may also be turned out at the discretion of the Local Government after two years' trial. For our part we are decidedly opposed to the system of nomination. We all know that the sweets of patronage are too tempting to be resisted. A man, having the dispensation of patronage, however strong in mind, however conscientious, and however reasonable and unprejudiced, cannot always resist personal influence or correctly estimate the qualifications and character of a candidate for office. There may be ten thousand influences of one kind or another which may be brought to bear upon him for the perpetration of a job. And when the job is committed it will be too late for him to mend it. Who does not know the rank jobberies, which used to be committed by the Court of Directors in the nomination of young "writers," as they were called, to the Indian Civil Service? As a European friend remarked to us the other day the Haileybury system was doomed to die out in the operation of nature if Parliament in its wisdom had not replaced it by competition. He said it was usual for an English parent to pick out his "stupid" son for the Indian service, as there was generally a fair prospect of a fair career for the more intelligent sons at home, and the "stupid" son in his turn would select his own "stupid" son for the Indian service, and so on, till the line of "stupidity" would be so long that it would break into pieces from sheer weakness. And our friend was not far wrong, for the late Haileybury men were by no means equal to their fathers and grandfathers. Man for man the competition-wallah is certainly a better educated man than the Haileybury-wallah, though it is to be regretted that the former has not the generous sympathies of the latter. Now, with the competitive system in force how has the Government exercised its patronage in the few cases, in which it has had the right of nomination? This question was discussed in Parliament in 1875 upon a petition of the Indian Civilians against the employment of military and uncovenanted officers in offices reserved for the covenanted service. Mr. Robert Lowe, who was the mouthpiece of the Indian Civilians on that occasion, made some startling revelations. He said:

"For the Government of India to select their own relations and friends put them into the best places while they put those to whom they were pledged into inferior positions and then say the latter had no claim for compensation was gross injustice. Here were some of the instances of military and uncove-

nanted men obtaining appointments in the Civil Service to the exclusion of covenanted civilians. First there was Major James, a major of a cavalry regiment, who had never done any civil work in his life. In 1870 Major James was appointed to be the chief civil magistrate of a district. The appointment was believed to have been made against his own wish because his military appointment was wanted for some one else. Major James was so absolutely ignorant of civil work that he had to be placed for six weeks under another magistrate to learn it and was then declared qualified to award sentences of seven years' imprisonment, though a civilian had two year's training in England and two years' more in India before he was allowed to award more than six months. At the time Major James was appointed there were covenanted civilians of 10 and 11 years' standing in the same Province in lower grades. The next case was that of Mr. Kiernander. He was an uncovenanted assistant in the Financial Department, and was gazetted in the order of the Government of India, Financial Department dated the 16th of April, 1875, "to take charge of the office, of Accountant General of Punjab." That was one of the offices specially reserved for covenanted civilians by the 24th and 25th Vict., cap, 54, sec. 2, and the Government of India evaded the law by gazetting a man "to be in charge of the office of Accountant-General," instead of to be Accountant-General, although he drew the full pay and performed all the duties. They had now ceased to appoint young civilians to the Financial Department of the Treasury, and they held a sham competition in India of three or four nominees, who were often rejected candidates for the Civil Service. The third case was that of Mr. Kempson, Director of Public Instruction, North-West Provinces. Mr. Kempson went out in 1857 as an undermaster in Mr. Madock's shool at Mussoorie; he was a great cricketer and attracted the Lieutenant-Governor's attention, who appointed him Inspector of Schools at £1,200 a year about 1860, and in 1862 Director of Public Instruction the highest appointment in the Educational Department, and one which had always been held by a civilian up to that time. The pay was £3,000 a year, and civilians of the same standings with Mr. Kempson (15 years) were only receiving an average of £1,200 a year in the same Provinces. The right hon. gentleman also cited similar cases of Mr. R. A. Lloyd, Mr. J. C. Macdonald, Mr. H. W. Gibson, Mr. H. H. Butts and Mr. P. J. White, as specimens of the kind of thing which, was going on in India, and as instances which showed that the men put in by interest not only absorbed the appointments intended for civilians, but got pushed on more rapidly, and drew more pay than their civilian contemporaries who were better trained, and were, therefore, presumably more efficient. (Hear, hear.)"

Now, if such jobberies were committed in the case of Europeans, what flagrant misuse of patronage may not be in store for us in the appointment of Native Civilians. Respecting native appointments public opinion is not sufficiently strong, the Europeans Press has no direct interest in such appointments, while from its isolated position it will not be able to discuss intelligently the comparative merits of particular nominees; on the other hand the Native journalists may consider it invidious and ungracious to discuss personal claims. But the best interests of the country would be in danger, and the success of the great experiment, which is being launched apparently with the good will of all right-thinking men, would be seriously imperilled. A more potent device could not have been designed for bringing that experiment into discredit and contempt than this system of nomination. We cannot understand why if the competitive system is good for the European candidates for employment in the Civil Service, it should not be considered equally good for the Indian candidates. It is said that competition will shut out the cadets of aristocratic families from the service, for they cannot hope for an intellectual competition with the hard toiling sons of the middle class. Now, the first question, is, what is the object of admitting the natives of the country into the Civil Service? Is it for the country's good or for the good of the few young men, who may have the good fortune of entering the service? If the latter is considered the primary object of the new measure, then we confess we have no sympathy with it. We do not care whether half a dozen young men are admitted into the Civil Service in order to better their prospects? They may eke out their existence any way they like, the nation ought not to be burdened with their maintenance. But we conceive the object is the good of the country, the efficiency of the public service, the association of the highest indigenous talent in the practical administration of the country, and that object, we maintain cannot be attained by making room for a few aristocratic ignoramuses in the CivilService. The Covenanted Civil Service of India is justly regarded as the highly intellectual service in the whole world, and we should be extremely sorry if the more extended employment of the natives in that service should rob it of that high character. We want for the Civil Service men, whether of European or Indian parentage, of the highest culture, of the broadest sympathies, and loftiest character. And all those qualifications cannot be secured without a liberal education. Nothing is further from our thought than to ignore birth—though the Parliamentary statute says that no native of India shall be disqualified by reason of his "birth" to serve his country. But mere birth is an outward varnish—it should be accompanied with sterling merit. We who have always advocated the recognition of the legitimate influence of the natural leaders of native society in the government of the country would be the last persons to disparage them in the constitution of the new native element in the Indian Civil Service, but we must candidly confess that if the scions of ancient families will not advance with the time, the sun will not cease to shine till they acquire stength to run the race.

At the same time we are not satisfied that the present system of education will supply the kind of men we require for the Civil Service. Our University system is too much of a cram. It does not sufficiently enlarge the mind, broaden the sympathies, quicken the impulses, or deepen the character. For our part we would prefer if a Civil Service College were established in the capital of the empire for the training of young men for competition for the Civil Service in India. We would hold a preliminary examination not higher than the University Matriculation for the admission of a fixed number of students into the Civil Service College, and give them a five years' special training, which should combine high education in literature and science with instruction in special branches. The tuition fee in this College should be high, and as admission into it would be dependent on a test in a standard not higher than the matriculation the cadets of ancient families, if possessed of ordinary education and intelligence, will find it difficult to obtain admission into it. No objection should be taken to a high tuition fee, because native students now going to England for competition pay high fees for their education. The Government should supplement the income from the fees with a substantial grant for the maintenance of the College, for such an institution will be a material aid to the good government of the country. The Civil Service College will have an atmosphere of its own, and if its professors do their duty, we have no doubt it will bear comparison with the best colleges in the world. The most successful students of this College at the competitive test each year should be held eligible to appointment without probation. Till that College is established we would recommend a special competitive examination on such a basis as would secure in the candidates the highest culture and the broadest sympathies such as we have indicated above. We would do away with the condition of probation altogether. We should certainly advance from the uncovenanted service and the professions men of exceptional proved merit and ability. But this discretion should be most carefully exercised.

## IV.

### CONCLUSION.

We have discussed above the various bearings of the most important question, which heads this article. In announcing the measure we said we ought to feel deeply grateful to Lord Lytton for this step in advance, and we say so still, notwithstanding an ill-defined discontent in certain quarters. The most important concession made in our opinion is the liberty accorded to our countrymen to enter the Civil Service without going to England. As the *Times* says, "it does not extinguish the privilege already enjoyed by Indians of competing in this country (England) for Civil Service appointments, and so far it is a manifest improvement on a plan, which, but for the existence of Acts of Parliament to the contrary, might have found favour with the Indian Government, of establishing a close native service side by side with the Covenanted Civil Service recruited in this country. On the contrary, it retains that privilege intact, while it offers to natives a new avenue to civil employment specially adapted to their peculiar circumstances." If there are aspiring natives, who wish to go to England in order to qualify themselves for service in their own country, by all means let them do so. The new Rules do not interdict them from gratifying their laudable ambition. But for one native who may be fired with such an ambition there are hundreds and thousands who consider it a grave political wrong to them that they should be compelled to sacrifice their religion and to sever themselves from the family hearth in order to try the mere chance of obtaining a worldly advantage, and they will gladly undergo the necessary competition here. Then the Rules do not judiciously require the nominated candidate to proceed to England to complete the period of probation there. If the Government had laid down such a condition, it would have neutralized the boon upon which we lay so much stress. Of course there is nothing in the Rules to prevent a nominated candidate from proceeding to England of his own accord to complete his education there, but in such a case the condition of probation here should be dispensed with. The *Times* says: "It is worthy of serious consideration whether selected native civilians should be encouraged to visit this country during their period of probation. If they did so, they would be enabled to add to their qualifications for the service under the new arrangements provided at the instance of the Secretary of State at the Universities, and we believe it would be found that the Government would be ready to grant them the same allowances as are now drawn by candidates selected in this country. It is impossible to over-rate the advantages which native Indians of high character and intelligence would derive from such a sojourn in this country." We for one do not by any means under-rate the advantages of education and training in England, though we must candidly confess that all that glitters in the garb of English education is not gold. Our "Asia Minor," as the native side of the High Court Bar is called, abounds with commodities of various merits. Nevertheless we are not opposed to the completion of an Indian Civilian's education in England, but it should be perfectly optional. With regard to pay what we have above said is enough. As for the condition that ordinarily the natives of one province should not be employed in another, we do not object to it, though on principle we should be sorry to see the universality of the service destroyed by a mandlin fear of the disapproval of the warlike races. The Bengali, who has been dispensing justice in the Sessions Courts of Tanna and Sholapore, is not the less respected because he is a Bengali. But we will not raise objections on that score. The chief point on which we are at issue with the Government is nomination or selection. On this point we are of opinion that all India should unite and make its sense known to the rulers of the land. Our countrymen should gratefully acknowledge the boon conferred, but at the same time represent to the Government loyally, respectfully and earnestly the necessity of admitting candidates through the door of competition. They ought to state that they have more interest in the success of the experiment than the Government itself, for the Government will never be in want of competent persons for the service, whereas if the boon having been once conceded should be withdrawn on the pretext of the failure of the chosen few, in whose choice, however, the public schools will have no voice, a deadly blow would be offered to their political prospects for ever. The people of India have no representative institutions to watch their interests; public opinion has scarcely any appreciable influence upon the "powers that be"; if the principle of competition be adopted, then public schools would feel a responsibility and exercise practically a voice in the selection of proper men. Whether the Government listens to such representation or not, we ought to make it, and if the concession be not made to-day, it will come sooner or later. The principle we recommend it cannot be denied is the right one, and we may safely assume that in advocating it we may rely upon the sympathy of all right-thinking men in England. But let us not commit the mistake of opposing the whole scheme in remonstrating against a part, *albeit* a vital part of it, we mean the nomination system.



## LORD CRANBROOK'S FINANCIAL DESPATCH.

LORD CRANBROOK'S financial despatch published in the *Gazette of India* is a vindication of the

## RRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

*At a general meeting of the Association held on Friday last the following report of the Committee was read :—*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE Committee beg leave to submit a summary of their operations for the past half year.

### PETITION TO PARLIAMENT REGARDING THE COST OF THE AFFGHAN WAR.

ONE of the most important subjects, which engaged the attention of the Committee during the past half year, was the cost of the Affghan War. Although this Association had always abstained from discussing the political relations of the British Government with the Indian or Asiatic States, from a conviction that these relations involve questions of international policy, which could be best solved by the responsible Government of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, and by the British Nation, the Committee, in view of the equities of the Affghan War and the grave financial situation of India, considered it their duty to petition both Houses of Parliament on the subject of the defrayal of the expenses of the war. In their petition they stated that as loyal subjects they rejoiced at the success of British arms in Affghansthan, but they took the liberty to urge that when the primary object of the war was to maintain, as stated by the Premier, "the character and influence of England in Europe," it would not be just or equitable to burden the tax-payers of India with the cost of it. They submitted that unlike the British Colonies India was not assisted with any subsidies from the imperial exchequer, that the India Office was not like the Colonial Office maintained by the imperial treasury ; that no portion of the garrison of India like the garrisons of some of the Colonies was supported by the imperial fund ; that no insurrectionary movements in India, like those in some of the Colonies, had ever been suppressed at the cost of the British Empire. On the contrary in times lpast Indian troops had been employed for purposes of imperial policy at the expense of the Indian exchequer. Within the last forty years England had borrowed no ess than seven times troops from India for the exigencies of imperial undertakings. And this appropriation of the Indian revenue had taken place notwithstanding the distinct provision of the Parliamentary statute, which declares, "Except for preventing or repelling actual invasion of Her Majesty's Indian possessions, or under other sudden and urgent necessity the revenue of India shall not, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operation carried on beyond the external frontiers of such possessions by Her Majesty's forces, charged upon such revenues." *Acts* 21 *and* 22, *Vic. Cap.* 106, *section* 55. Under this statute India could not justly be held liable for the cost of the Affghan War, for it had been undertaken not with a view to "prevent" or "repel" an "*actual invasion* of Her Majesty's Indian possessions," but with a view to protect and uphold the imperial prestige of England in Asia. No Power, European or Asiatic, did threaten Her Majesty's Indian territorities with an "*actual* invasion" to "prevent" or "repel" which it was necessary to undertake the present war. The Central Asian Question, as His Excellency the Viceroy of India had remarked, was not an Indian but a European question. "It is," as the Right Hon'ble the Prime Minister said in Parliament, "a question which concerns the character and influence of England in Europe." If such was the origin of the Affghan War, it would be but meet and just that the cost of it should be borne by the imperial exchequer. The Committee further urged that if the resolution to charge the cost of the Affghan war upon the Indian revenue has proceeded from a belief, as indeed it was urged by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that the finances of India were in a flourishing state, and could therefore well bear the new burden, such a belief was not warranted by facts. The finances of India were afflicted with a chronic deficit, which was now met by loans, now by additional taxation, and now by retrenchments. The people of India were notoriously poor ; they lived from hand to mouth ; noted as they they were for thrifty and frugal habits and for patience under suffering, a single year's failure of crops was enough to bring the vast majority of them to the brink of starvation and to throw them upon public charity for preservation of life. The multiplication of burthens upon them would necessarily tend to trench upon their very means of subsistence. Last year the Government had imposed special taxes for the creation of a Famine Insurance Fund, but that fund had ceased to exist. To appropriate that fund to the defrayal of the expenses of the Affghan war would be a breach of faith. In conclusion the Committee prayed that inasmuch as neither on grounds of law, equity, and righteousness nor of financial and general considerations the revenues of India could be fairly deemed liable to the present and prospective charges of the Affghan War, Parliament would be pleased to take into consideration all the circumstances of the case and accord justice to the tax-payers of India..

The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Northbrook was requested to present the petition to the House of Lords. In presenting the petition His Lordship took an elaborate review of Indian finance and made some valuable suggestions for the reduction of expenditure. With reference to the petition His Lordship made the following remarks: "Before sitting down he desired to present a petition from the Committee of the British Indian Association of Calcutta, which consisted of noblemen and gentlemen resident in Bengal. These noblemen and gentlemen included some of the most distinguished among the Native population. Several of them were members of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, or occupied positions of the highest importance. They prayed that the expenses of the Afghan war should be borne by this country, and not by India, and they dwelt at length on the circumstances connected with the subject. In some circumstances he might have felt it necessary to move that the petition which he presented, together with other papers, might be printed and placed in the hands of members of their Lordships' House ; but as the question was to be brought before the other House of Parliament, and for some further reasons, in reference to which it was not necessary for him to speak at length, he would be content with moving that the petition which he presented do lie upon the table." Lord Cranbrook, the Secretary of State for India, returned the following reply: "In regard to the petition which the noble Earl had presented, he did not propose to go at length into a discussion of the questions with which it dealt. He might, however, say that it would in his view have been prejudicial alike to the interests of this country and of India if the cost of the war in which we had recently engaged with Afghanistan had been thrown exclusively upon India and at the same time he thought that except in circumstances of the most extraordinary character, it would be desirable to keep the revenue of this country and of India separate. He thought that the English Government had however done all that could be expected of them in the circumstances, by making a large loan to India on the most favourable terms that could be possible. This was a course which in the long run would prove more advantageous to India than any other which could have been adopted."

The Right Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone presented the petition to the House of Commons with the following introductory remarks : "I have to present a petition from the British Indian Association meeting in Calcutta. I shall not ask to have it read but I may say that those from whom it emanates state that it has been frequently their privilege on the invitation of the Indian Government, to offer advice and suggestion regarding public measures and policy. The petition relates to the charge for the Afghan war. Its authors decline to discuss the policy of that war, but they greatly regret the imposition of this charge on India, and point out that the military establishments of India, instead of being a burden to this country, have, as they conceive frequently offered positive assistance to this country, and that on several occasions which they enumerate, from 1842 to 1867, Indian troops have been brought for European purposes, beyond the limits strictly so called of India. They then quote the language which they understand has been used by the Prime Minister in Parliament to the effect that he considered the Afghan question as a question which concerned the character and influence of England in Europe, and they add that they think it hard that India should be called on to pay for a war which has to do with the character, and influence of England in Europe. They state that this money, out of which the expense of the war is to be met in the first instance is money already pledged according to the words of the Finance Minister, to be religiously applied as a Famine Fund. They likewise state that it is not only the prime cost of the war which they regard with apprehension but that they are also filled with apprehension at the subsequent cost which may become necessary to retain the fruits of the war, as it is impossible to say what additions will have to be made to the military establishment of India for the security of the new frontier. I have no doubt this petition will receive attention from the Committee on petitions." In a calm and exhaustive speech on the Indian Budget, by far the most important he had ever made regarding Indian finance and taxation, Mr. Gladstone thus touched upon the question of the defrayal of the expenses of the Affghan war : "I must in passing express deep regret at the charge of this expense on the Indian revenue. It is impossible to answer the arguments contained in the petitions from India presented by myself and others. I am afraid a deep sense of wrong and resentment will be generated in India by a course so little worthy of the greatness and magnanimity of this country as calling upon the impoverished people of India to bear nearly the entire charge. I do not say the whole charge, because a loan without interest is simply a mode of making a small contribution to the expenses of the war. I am afraid the charging of the greater part of this expense upon India will engender—and I am not prepared to say it ought not to engender—a sense of wrong, not extravagantly extended beyond the bounds of the subject, and of ungenerous treatment. I do not perceive that the Government have taken into account the effect of the war upon the future permanent finances of India. It is admitted that there are immediate expenses to be incurred ; but will there not be a permanent increase of expense ? We have advanced into a difficult country and have undertaken to hold mountain passes without escaping from any internal responsibilities. A high authority, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, who was intrusted with the introduction of the Vernacular Press Act, and who approved the policy of the Affghan war, has recorded his opinion that it will entail a permanent increase of military charges ; and since then it has been announced that a subsidy is to be regularly and by treaty payable to the new Ameer."

Before Parliament prorogued there was a most important debate in the House of Commons on the subject of the defrayal of the expenses of the Affghan War. The Right Hon'ble the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a Bill authorizing the British Exchequer to grant a loan of £2,000,000 to the Government of India for payment of the cost of the Affghan War to be repaid in seven annual instalments without interest. The policy of this measure was, the Committee held, based on narrow grounds. It was asserted that the Affghan War was an Indian border war, and that the Indian Treasury was therefore liable for its cost, but that the Indian finances being low, the Government should give a sort of subvention by advancing £2,000,000, in the way above set forth. In support of this measure it was urged that the East India Company had in times past given on several occasions loans to the Government of England. The Bill was however strongly opposed in the House on general and financial grounds. Mr. Fawcett moved an amendment to the following effect : "That considering that it has been officially stated that the Afghan war was undertaken in the interests of England and India jointly, this House is of opinion that it is unjust to make India pay towards the expenses of that war more than seven times as much as will be contributed by England." After a long and very interesting debate, in which the policy of the Government was strongly combated, the House divided as follows : 125 for the amendment and 137 against, majority 12. It is gratifying to observe that such a large number of members voted for the amendment; this fact implies that they acknowledge the grave injustice done to the tax-payers of India by charging them with the cost of a war, which had been avowedly undertaken for the maintenance of England's prestige in Europe. India notwithstanding the grave financial difficulties under which she is labouring does not want a "benevolence ;" what she wants and prays for is unalloyed financial justice from England not only in this but also in other matters.

### THE DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY REGARDING THE COTTON DUTIES.

*Address to the Viceroy.*—Having regard to the continued pressure, which was sought to be exerted upon the Indian authorities by English manufacturers for the repeal of the Indian import duty on cotton goods the Committee waited in deputation upon his Excellency the Viceroy on the 8th March with an address upon the subject deprecating the proposed measure. In this address they recited the opinions of the past administrations of India as to the principles on which the cotton duties were maintained in India, how far they trenched upon the principles of free trade, to what extent the objections on the score of protection had been obviated by recent legislation, and how absolutely necessary this impost was for the sake of revenue. They also quoted the opinions of the Secretary of State and the present Viceroy to the effect that though the "earliest possible opportunity should be taken for the repeal of the cotton duties," due regard should be paid to the "paramount and primary obligation of every Indian Government to make the two ends meet and avoid deficit, debt, and fresh taxation." Bearing these truths in mind, which had been so emphatically enunciated by His Excellency the Viceroy at Manchester before his departure from England for this country, the Committee ventured to draw special attention to the financial condition of India, which they did not hesitate to say was "critical." They transcribe their remarks on this point :

"The present financial position of India is, indeed critical. A terrible and widespread famine ravaged Southern India for nearly two years ; millions of persons have died from starvation and disease notwithstanding the most benevolent exertions of Government ; a dire scarcity overtook last year large tracts in Northern India where also thousands of distressed population succumbed to disease and death ; in other parts of the country considerable distress prevails owing to enormous rise in the price of provisions, and yet at this time of national tribulation the Government has considered its duty to impose additional taxation to the extent of about a million and a half. Within the last three years the increase of taxation, imperial

and provincial with the Bengal Road Cess, we believe has come to about three millions per annum.

"On the other hand notwithstanding the earnest desire of Your Excellency's Government to reduce expenditure, there seems to be little prospect of relief in that direction. Again, nearly one-eighth of the Indian revenue is dependant upon the caprice of a foreign nation, to wit, the opium revenue. Further, owing to the depreciation of silver, there is an annual drain upon the Indian Treasury from three to four millions in the shape of loss by exchange in the remittance of Home Charges. Over and above this, the Indian revenue has been burdened with the cost of the Affghan War under a recent Resolution of Parliament. Thus, the outlook of Indian Finance is far from cheering, and the tax-payers of India could not but consider it a grave misfortune, if more than four-fifths of a million of revenue derived from the import duty were sacrificed by its repeal, and fresh taxation, which is unavoidable under the circumstances were had recourse to in order to recoup that loss. At such a time as this it could not be wise to repeal or remit the cotton duties. They took the liberty to point out that the duty on the cotton goods had a double advantage. In the first place while it is almost nominal in its incidence, it is highly productive. In the second place the people of the Native States, who by reason of their proximity cannot but participate in the blessings of Western civilization diffused, by the British Indian Government, make no pecuniary contributions towards the maintenance of that Government, but as consumers of the cotton goods they contribute their quota to the small tax levied upon them. The incidence of the tax is thus so wide-spread that the pressure per head on an average is a little more than half an anna per annum. No one, therefore complains of this inappreciable impost upon cotton goods. The burden upon the mass of the population is in reality insignificant inasmuch as the duty on coarse goods has been already abolished and as the climate dispense for the poorer classes with the necessity of profuse clothing. It is the richer classes only, who largely consume cotton goods, especially of the finer qualities, which are now practically subject to taxation, but with regard to which the duty offers no protection in consequence of absence of competition in this country; but even upon the richer classes the burden is not heavy nor would it be just or sound in policy to do away with a fruitful source of revenue for the relief of those who are well able to bear it."

The Committee then compared the advantages of direct and indirect taxation in this country and quoted the authority of two such distinguished Viceroys as the late Lord Mayo and the Earl of Northbrook against the increase of direct taxation in this country. The cotton duties as a measure of indirect taxation, prolific of revenue, were entitled to the best consideration of the Indian statesman. The Committee also invited attention to the narrow commercial policy pursued in some of the colonies of the United Kingdom. "It would be presumptuous on our part," they said, "to suggest any comparison between the lines of policy pursued by the imperial country towards her colonies and her Indian dependency, but we solicit permission to remark that situated as India is, she looks up to Your Excellency as the Representative of the British Crown in this country for the protection and advancement of her interests. She has no voice in Parliament, in the Council of the Secretary of State or in the Council of Your Excellency; unlike the inhabitants of the colonies her children have no share in the task of raising or administering the revenues; she relies entirely and absolutely on the sense of justice and responsibility of those placed in authority over her; she feels deeply grateful for the single-minded zeal with which her rulers administer public affairs; and she reposes every confidence in Your Excellency's Government for a just and righteous decision on the momentous question under notice." In conclusion the Committee submitted: "We conceive that it is our duty as loyal subjects of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress to acquaint her Representative in this country submissively, respectfully but frankly with their humble opinion, sentiments, and feelings regarding all measures connected with their advancement and welfare, and from this sincere conviction we have ventured to approach Your Excellency with this address in the hope and belief that Your Excellency will not seal with your sanction any measure on the subject under discussion, which your Excellency may not be satisfied is perfectly consistent with justice, sound policy and the true interests of India."

*Reply.*—The Committee were grieved to receive the reply which His Excellency the Viceroy vouchsafed. In the first place, His Excellency assumed that this Association was composed wholly of "the Bengal Zemindars," but enquiry would have satisfied His Excellency that it comprised all classes of the community, zemindars, putnidars, farmers and others interested in the land, merchants, lawyers, manufacturers, house-owners, and others having a stake in this country. His Excellency remarked that the Bengal zemindars were one of the "most favoured groups of the Indian community," that their position was "important and exceptional," that their "collective wealth surpassed that of any equally large and distinct section of the Indian community," that there "was no class of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, which in proportion to its collective wealth and social advantages still bore so small a share of the public burdens," that "their wealth and advantages have directly accrued to the zemindars of Bengal from the action of the British Government," that "it must therefore be, at all times, a matter of interest to this Government to be made acquainted with the views and sentiments of a body which owes to the British Crown such a special and long standing debt of loyalty and gratitude." The zemindars of Bengal, the Committee need hardly say, will always contemplate with the deepest gratitude and loyalty the many blessings which British rule has conferred upon them in common with the other classes of the Indian population, though they would be doing grave injustice to the impartial spirit of British administration in this country and wanting in that high sense of loyalty and gratitude with which they are justly credited, if they were to assent to the opinion that they have been "favoured" at the expense of any other class of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. With the above prefatory remarks His Excellency said: "No one can be more anxious than I am to encourage, on the part of the Indian subjects of the Queen-Empress disinterested criticism of the proceedings of Her Majesty's Indian Government. No one can be more willing than I am to welcome, from all parts of this wide spread Empire, spontaneous expressions of local opinion as to local interests which, here or there, be they small or great, deserve fair consideration in the impartial distribution of the public burden." The Committee feel deeply grateful to His Excellency for this expression of opinion, but they do not believe, as his words would seem to imply, that His Excellency is "anxious to encourage on the part of the subjects of the Queen-Empress" only "*disinterested* criticism of the proceedings of Her Majesty's Indian Government" or "spontaneous expression" of only "*local* opinion as to *local* interests." The words italicized by the Committee indicate limitations which they feel certain were not intended by the Viceroy. They venture to remark that when any body of Indian tax-payers offer criticism regarding measures of finance and taxation, they are necessarily *interested*, and their observations and suggestions cannot therefore be considered "disinterested," but it cannot be the policy of the British Government to repress the expression of such *interested* opinion. Again, questions of imperial finance do not affect "local interests," but the wide interests of the whole empire. The Committee feel confident that legitimate criticisms of the "proceedings of Her Majesty's Indian Government" by Her Majesty's Indian subjects, in a spirit of loyalty, truthfulness, and moderation, will be received with kindness and grace by His Excellency, as they have been always received by himself, by his illustrious predecessors, by Her Majesty's Government in England, and by the Imperial Parliament, whether those criticisms were "disinterested" or no, whether the questions criticized affected only "local interests" or the general interests of the whole empire. The Committee were filled with much grief to be told by the Viceroy, "I am constrained to tell you, Gentlemen, that in your present address there are many statements which I do not admit; and that there is much in the tone of it which I cannot approve." His Excellency continued: "You have attributed to the Government of India views which it has publicly repudiated; you have imputed to the Parliament of England, and the Ministers of the Crown, satisfied acquiescence in a state of things which they have distinctly condemned; and you have ignored the duty, at all times incumbent on Her Majesty's Indian Administration, to act in honest accordance with the principles laid down for the guidance of its action by the authority from which its own is derived. As the representative of the Sovereign of India, I regret that such language should have been held to me by the representatives of some of Her Majesty's most favoured Indian subjects; and, as the responsible guardian of the general interests of the people of India, I notice with disappointment and surprise that you who represent to some extent the wealthiest class in India, whilst deprecating forms of taxation such as the Bengal Land Cesses which fall mainly on your own class, have not shrunk from advocating, and urging on my adoption, other forms of taxation which fall almost exclusively on the great body of the poor." The Committee can emphatically and most conscientiously deny that they have ever recommended any forms of taxation which would exempt the higher classes of the community and fall almost exclusively on the great body of the poor. On the contrary they urged with regard to the cotton duties that "the burden upon the mass of the population is in reality insignificant inasmuch as the duty on coarse goods has been already abolished and as the climate dispenses for the poorer classes with the necessity of profuse clothing. It is the richer classes only, who largely consume cotton goods, especially of the finer qualities, which are now practically subject to taxation, but with regard to which the duty offers no protection in consequence of absence of competition in this country; but even upon the richer classes the burden is not heavy, nor would it be just or sound in policy to do away with a fruitful source of revenue for the relief of those, who are well able to bear it." But conscious of their position as humble and loyal subjects of the Queen-Empress the Committee consider that they would be guilty of disrespect to the Throne if they were to attempt, however respectfully, reverently, and loyally, to carry on a controversy with Her Gracious Majesty's Representative as to the "tone" and "spirit' which characterized their address, or the character of their suggestion, not to say that such controversy can lead to no practical good. Nor is it at all necessary, thanks to the civilized Government under which they are privileged to live, for the accessories, which contribute to its health and strength, relieve them of this disagreeable and invidious task. The high tribunal of Public Opinion, which judgeth with an equal eye the rulers and the ruled, has declared its verdict upon that important point. With regard to the validity of the arguments, which His Excellency was pleased to advance to rebut their statements and reasonings, they are content to leave the issue to the same tribunal. It is noteworthy that the majority of His Excellency's Council were opposed to the measure on much the same grounds which the Committee took the liberty to urge. The Press of India and England has almost in one voice declared itself against the time selected for the remission of the cotton duties, while in Parliament the great leaders of the British nation, unconnected with the Government, and uninfluenced by party motives, have spoken in no dubious language of the gross injustice, which has been done to the tax-payers of India by the sacrifice of revenue by this measure, particularly when the Government immediately after the publication of the Viceroy's reply to the Deputation of this Association, has been obliged to record in its budget-statement for the ensuing year its financial difficulties, and the remedies proposed for the restoration of the financial equilibrium. In that statement it was announced that the Famine Insurance Fund, which was composed of the new taxes imposed last year, "had virtually ceased to exist," and that the element of uncertainty in Indian finance owing to the uncertainty of exchange was so great that "it was extremely difficult to follow any settled financial policy." But notwithstanding these financial difficulties the Government determined to "follow a settled policy" in respect of the remission of cotton taxation. This Association, as endeavouring to represent the tax-payers of India, have the satisfaction to observe that the statements, facts and arguments, they ventured to lay before His Excellency, have received the support of all classes of the Indian community through the channels of the press and public bodies; that their appeal has been backed in the Imperial Parliament, and that the grievous position in which they found themselves placed under the reproaches cast upon them by His Excellency the Viceroy has been amply vindicated by the intelligent, warm and generous sympathy shewn both here and in England. The Committee cannot disguise that the disappointment and distress with which they were filled by the unmerited rebuke of His Excellency were felt the more when they called to mind the courtesy with which His Excellency had on all former occasions received the representations of this Association. and the consideration which he had always shewn to their remarks, criticisms and suggestions, regarding public questions, whether of local or general interest.

## LEGISLATION.

CIVIL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT BILL.—The Civil Procedure Act, against the hasty enactment of which the Committee had protested in 1876, was subjected to revision before it had been in operation for two years. The Committee submitted a petition on some of the provisions of the Bill. Referring to the provision regarding the subscription and verification of plaints giving the Courts the discretion to permit the plaintiff to have the plaint signed by a duly authorized agent, the Committee observed that the discretion was liable to abuse, and therefore suggested that it would be convenient if the plaintiff were permitted to authorize his pleader or mooktear to subscribe and verify the plaint. This amendment, the Committee are glad to state has been acceded to. The Committee took advantage of this opportunity to offer suggestions on some sections of the existing code which in their opinion required modifications and improvement. The section requiring that every suit shall include the whole of a claim arising out of the cause of action was productive of hardship in suits for rent. There might be important reasons, such as the ryots inability to meet the demand for a large sum of the claim for two or three years' rent, for splitting up the claim into two or three portions and instituting a suit for the first portion to save the land-owners' claim from the bar of limitation. The plaintiff if necessary might be required to state in the plaint the arrears

due for other years. With regard to *res judicata* they observed that great inconvenience and injury would arise from limitations imposed upon the institution of suits when claims involved in such suits have been already otherwise disposed of. The Committee suggested that to secure the ends of justice it was meet that a fresh suit should be allowed for contesting questions of title or interest which might have arisen incidentally in the trial of a suit but have not been fully investigated or adjudicated upon before. There was provision, they observed, requiring the plaintiff to furnish as many copies of the plaint as there were defendants in a suit. There ought, the Committee observed, to be a similar provision requiring the defendant to file a duplicate copy of his written statement for delivery to the plaintiff's pleader at least six days before the day appointed for the hearing ofthe suit. For the purpose of enabling the Court to examine a party making a written statement for his witnesses it was urged that the statement though rejected by the Court ought not to be removed from the record, in order that it might be identified by the Appellate Court in case the latter should differ from the first Court as to the admissibility of such document. Section 163 of the old Act requiring a person when applying for examination of a party as witness to show sufficient grounds in support of his application had been omitted. This omission was productive of unnecessary harassment of parties in vexatious suits and its restoration was suggested. The Committee further pointed out the necessity of full notes of evidence being kept by the judge in non-appealable cases, as they might enable the High Court as a Court of General Supervision to understand clearly the character of the evidence which might have swayed the decision of the lower Court. Provision was made in the Bill for authorizing the Court in passing a decree for the payment of money to order payment by instalments on such terms as to the payment of interest, the attachment of property or the taking of security or otherwise as it might think fit. With reference to this provision tl.eCommittee submitted that it could not be consistent with reason or justice to interfere with special engagements as to tlfe payment of interest upon decree for money lent. The Committee observed that as the stamp fees covered all costs for the trouble of the Court in trying a suit and as the judgment represented the final act of the Court in its task of arbitrement and adjudication, a copy of that judgment ought to be supplied to the parties free of cost. The memorial concluded with suggesting the necessity of definite legislation on the disputed point as to the time when the right of ownership in land vests in the purchaser at an execution sale and for a provision in the Bill to the effect that receipt of rent at the rate at which the ryots have been paying to the former proprietor will not be a recognition of the lease received by them in case the lease was not originally valid.

MASTER AND SERVANTS BILL.—With reference to this Bill as amended the Committee were again invited by the Government of Bengal for an expression of their opinion on the (1) expediency of proceeding with legislation in the direction of the Revised Bill, and (2) the scope and details of it.

The Committee in reply stated that they adhered to their opinion previously expressed that the Bill ought not to be made applicable to native Masters and Servants. But with regard to the exception made of clerks and domestic and agricultural Servants they suggested that Paiks may be included in that category. As for the expediency of proceeding in the direction of the revised Bill, they stated that they were not in a position to express an opinion on the requirements of other classes of the community, who did not come under the category of natives.

FACTORY BILL.—The Committee received from the Government of Bengal some correspondence on the proposal for factory legislation with a Resolution of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the same and were invited to communicate their views and suggestions respecting the same. The Committee in their reply submitted with reference to the first object of the Bill, namely to prevent accidents, that the provisions of the Bill were excellent, but with regard to the second object, that of regulating labour and hours of labour, they were not satisfied as to the necessity of the measure. Manufacturing industry,they observed,was now in its infancy in India and therefore stood in need of encouragement by the State. Mills and factories had opened an outlet to indegenous labour, the wages offered by the mill-owners were generally higher than the market rates, and the operatives who are employed at the mills were, as a rule far better off than the ordinary labouring population; they were better fed, better clothed and better housed, while they enjoyed an independence of feeling, which could not but be pleasing to friends of humanity and of industrial progress in this country. When the factories offered these and other advantages to the people it would be most unfortunate if by the action of Government or the legislature the beneficient operation of this engine of civilization, progress, and material prosperity should be in any way checked or clogged. While the Committee expressed their conviction that the Government in proposing this measure had been doubtless actuated by a humane motive, they failed to see the necessity for legislative interference with the employment of labour in factories. No statistics had been adduced to prove that the operatives at the factories under the existing system suffered from the nature of their work more in health than labourers in other lines or that the rate of mortality was greater among the former than among the latter. On the contrary the labourers contracted regular habits and seemed to be contented with the arrangements in factories,which gave them opportunities for necessary rest and recreation. The result of the reduction of the hours of work would be either that the mill-owners would be obliged to raise considerably the cost of establishment or they must lower the wages of the operatives. And most probably the reduction of wages would be the necessary consequence of legislation in this direction. Besides, regarding the limit of age there would be practical difficulties in the working of the proposed law arising from the absence of records of births and horoscopes amongst the classes of people who supplied factory labourers. The State as the guardian of the public had an undoubted right to interfere with the rights of labour in the interest of humanity, but when it was not proved that the present hours of work were detrimental to the health of labourers, the proposed measure was fairly open to question. The Committee were of opinion that the question of the regulation of factory labour should be left to the operation of the natural laws of demand and supply. This principle was well understood by the parties concerned and legislative interference was therefore uncalled-for. Under the circumstances the Committee were not satisfied that it would be consistent with the true interests of the operatives and of the country at large to impose legislative restrictions on the employment of labour in Indian factories.

EXTENSION OF THE DECCAN RYOTS' RELIEF BILL TO BENGAL.—In the early part of the year the Government of Bengal forwarded to this Association some correspondence regarding the measures to be taken for the relief of ryots in parts of the Deccan intimating that the Government of India desired to ascertain the views of the local Government as to the expediency of extending some of these measures to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and requested an expression of opinion on some points indicated in the communication of the Supreme Government. These points were (1) whether it would be expedient to invest the courts of various grades with a summary jurisdiction, and where they possessed this jurisdiction, whether it should be extended, and if so, within what limits, and subject to what restrictions as to the subject-matter of the suits; (2) whether there were districts or parts of districts in the Lower Provinces in which the plan of an assessment of the land revenue, varying with the season, might be adopted with advantage. With regard to the first point, the Committee observed that so far as the Lower Provinces were concerned the Government might extend the Small Cause Court Jurisdiction wherever necessary by either multiplying Courts constituted solely for the disposal of small causes, or by vesting a larger number of Moonsiffs with a limited jurisdiction in cases of the Small Cause Court type. The Committee submitted that they were not prepared to say that the people of this province desired the extension of the summary jurisdiction. There was a strong feeling in the Western Presidency in favour of Arbitration Courts for the disposal of suits through the agency of the Punchayats. But Bengal had passed the state of society in which such Courts answered well in the dispensation of justice. Though the Committee did not think it would be advisable to supersede the regularly constituted Courts by the Panchayat, they however thought it would greatly diminish the expenses and troubles of litigation, if the Courts were to encourage the reference of suits to arbitrators selected by suitors, who would naturally command their confidence and who would be subject to the pains and penalties of the law in case of corruption or wrongful abuse of their functions. With regard to the proposal of varying the assessment of the land revenue according to the variations of the seasons, the Committee remarked that whether in the permanently settled districts or in districts and parts of districts subject to periodical settlement of land revenue the plan proposed would not answer. So far as the seasons might influence the payment of revenue and rent instalments, such instalments were practically regulated by the expected outturn of crops at particular seasons, for instance the heaviest instalment occur in the month of Pous when the amun rice was harvested, and the lowest instalment in the month of Cheyt when there was no crop in the field. In districts, where the *utbundi* system was in operation, that was to say where two years of cultivation were followed by one year's rest, the rent was adjusted with special reference to this peculiarity in cultivation. As there was no complaint in this province on the score of the periods of instalments of rent-payment based on the variations of seasons and other considerations, the Committee ventured to express their opinion that any legislation on this subject was unnecessary.

## RENT BILL.

CIRCULAR ON THE RENT BILL.—With reference to the amended Rent Bill the Government of Bengal requested the Association for an expression of opinion on the Bill, after consulting such native gentlemen in the interior as might seem to them likely to give a useful opinion, and for suggestions for its improvement on such points as might seem deserving of consideration by the Select Committee to whom the Bill has been referred. The Committee accordingly issued a circular in English and Bengali to zemindars in the Mofussil with a copy of the original Bill and a Bengali abstract of the same, inviting their opinion on its provisions.

REPLIES TO THE RENT CIRCULAR.—Replies to the Circular abovementioned were received from some of the zemindars of 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Moorshedabad, Hooghly, Burdwan Bankura, Midnapore, Bhagulpore, Gya, Rajshye, Rungpore, Dinagepore, Dacca, Mymensing, Furreedpore, Pubna, Backergunge and Noakhally. These replies were either in English or Bengali, those in English were forwarded to Government in original and English abstracts of the Bengali ones were appended to the Association's reply to the Government requisition. A few of the zemindars expressed their entire acquiescence in the provisions of the Bill, while a majority raised objections to most of its provisions. As for the opinion of this Association the Committee contented themselves with a reference to their previous communications on the subject.

AMENDED RENT BILL.—Referring to the Bill to provide for the speedy realization of the arrears of undisputed rent as amended by the Select Committee, the Committee represented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor that, the amendments made far from facilitating the recovery of rent, would interpose greater difficulties than the existing law offered. With regard to the provisions regarding the sale and subletting of occupancy tenures, they observed, that some of the amendments instead of improving or simplifying would tend to complicate matters. The Committee expressed their concurrence in the view taken by the Select Committee that a general revision of the rent-law was preferable to piece-meal amendment and that the whole subject of a revision of the rent-law once for all fairly faced. They, however, took the liberty to suggest that a sketch of an amended Bill might be prepared by some competent officers well versed with the history and working of the rent-law, and then submitted to the public for criticism. After these criticisms were obtained the Bill might be revised either by the same officers or by a mixed Committee of official and non-official gentlemen and then submitted to the Legislature for consideration. A Commission on the Rent Bill has accordingly been appointed.

## RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

This subject engaged the attention of the Committee during the period under report. The Government of Bengal published a resolution on the subject of the law for the regulation of native religious and charitable endowments, and with reference thereto invited the opinion of the Association with a view to its amendment.

The Committee submitted a reply to the following effect: Of the two classes of religious and charitable endowments, *viz*, public and private, the public endowments are as a rule connected with some temple, which is open to the public, to which pilgrims and worshippers resort from all parts of the country, and which are endowed with lands and money by native princes, zemindars and wealthy persons. There are families of priests attached to these temples who officiate in them from generation to generation, and who not unfrequently appropriate to their own use the gifts and proceeds of endowments, which are intended for the service of the idols and for the benefit of the poor. The private endowments are most numerous in this country and they may be divided into two classes. Many private individuals have dedicated their private property to the service of their family idol and by will or other written instrument have directed how the endowment is to be managed; again, rich zemindars and other wealthy persons have founded temples in their estates or religious shrines in other places, and established Atitsalas or poor houses in connection therewith. They have endowed lands or directed a portion of their estates for the

maintenance of these institutions. It is not clear from the Resolution of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the papers appended thereto as to what description of endowment it is intended to restrict the proposed legislation. The first law on the subject, Regulation XIX. of 1810, was almost inoperative; then came a change in the policy of Government which led to the complete severance of the connection of Government officers with the management of all religious endowments. This change the Committee regret, but the British Government as the guardian of public interests in this country cannot consistently with its position and responsibilities ignore its duty to provide for the protection of property and the due fulfilment of the wishes of donors of property.

The Committee have given it as their opinion that the public endowments alone should be brought within the purport of the proposed legi-lation. They have suggested that in order to set all doubts at rest and to prevent future litigation a schedule may be added to the proposed Bill, giving the names of the temples to which the law may be made applicable, power of course being reserved to Government to declare hereafter what other temples or religious institutions may in future be brought under it. With regard to charitable institutions not directly connected with religion but intended for public good, the Government as public trustee should take charge of them when the management might be vested in Government by special declarations of donors. As for private endowments religious or otherwise the Committee would exclude them from the operation of the Bill, inasmuch as they are of a totally different nature. As for the appropriation of the proceeds of the endowed funds and the income of the religious institutions, the first use to which they should be applied is the service of the idols to whom the temples are consecrated, including repairs of the temples and the cost of establishment attached to them. The surplus if any, the Committee would recommend, should be invested in Government securities, and should be laid out at the discretion of the board of supervision for the relief of the poor within the neighbourhood of the institutions to which the surplus may belong in times of general distress. With regard to management the Committee have recommended that the best course would be to vest the Board of Revenue with the general superintendence of the management of the endowments acting through the district collector, who, wherever necessary, may be assisted by local Committees, composed of Hindus or Mahomedans according to the religious denomination of the institutions. Should the general superintendence of the management of the religious endowments by the Board of Revenue be deemed by Government inconsistent with its present policy, the Committee would recommend the appointment of a Central Board in Calcutta, composed of educated and influantial native gentlemen, and vest this Board with all the powers of the Board of Revenue. The Committee would charge the Central Board with the duties enumerated in the Madras Bill, such as inquiries into any matter relating to any religious institution, registering all such institutions, appointing and removing trustees, managers, officiating priests &c. The Committee would recommend the division of the Board into two branches, Hindoo and Mahomedan, each branch to superintend all matters falling within the scope of the religion of the members of that branch. General questions should be disposed of by the two sections conjointly. The Board should have a President, not less than twelve members to be divided into sections and one Secretary. The President and members should be remunerated by fees like the members of the Port Commission and the Directors of the Bank of Bengal. The Central Board should be assisted by local Committees and the members of the local committees should be selected by Government according to the religious denominations of the institutions, and they should also be paid by fees for attendance. Under the local Committee there should be a paid Secretary, who should also be an inspecting officer, personally inspecting the internal administration of the temples and their accounts. The members of the Central Board and the local Committee should be appointed by Government, the duration of membership being limited to three years, but the retiring members should be eligible to re-appointment. The Secretaries to the Central Board and the local Committees may be nominated by the Board and Committee subject to confirmation by Government. The Committee concluded with making other recommendations relating to the appointment and removal of managers, submission of accounts and proceedings, and other minor details.

## FAMINE.

REPLY TO FAMINE CIRCULAR.—Allusion was made in the annual report of the Association for last year to the receipt of a copy of the Circular issued by the Famine Commission inviting the Association for an expression of their opinion on the questions included in the circular. The Committee in reply submitted a sketch of the agricultural condition of the country describing the several rice crops of Bengal, and the seasonal effects upon them. Referring to the query in the concluding paragraph of the Circular, namely, could any plan be suggested under which a municipality might be required to bear the cost of feeding its own poor, the Committee stated that the income of the municipalities was too limited to admit of such a charge, and that the bulk of their income was absorbed in the maintenance of the Police, and in support of their statement they furnished an abstract of the receipts and disbursements of the different classes of the municipalities in the interior of Bengal during 1873-74. Regarding the relief of tracts afflicted with scarcity and famine, the Committee, while admitting the necessity of encouraging importation of food-grains by offering facilities of communication, deprecated any interferance with trade by State importation or by regulation of prices; at the same time they pointed out that there might be circumstances under which it may be absolutely necessary for Government for importing supplies for districts or localities absolutely shut out from ordinary commerce. With regard to relief works they admitted the obligation for opening them if ordinary works are not sufficient for the relief of the able-bodied poor. But they referred to a large class of men and women who from caste feeling could not degrade themselves to the level of the day-laborer or the street-beggar, and yet too poor to maintain themselves at a time of general distress, and they recommended for the benefit of such classes a system of village relief like what was devised during the Orissa Famine of 1866.

## COMMUNICATIONS TO GOVERNMENT.

NEW RULE REGARDING SUBMISSION OF PETITIONS ON LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.—A notification appeared in the official *Gazette* in May last, intimating that under paragraph 14 of the rules for the conduct of the legislative business of the Governor General's Council all communications connected with any bill before the Council from courts, officials or public bodies except the High Court, shall ordinarily be sent through the local Government. So far as the rule affected public bodies the Committee submitted in their representation through the Government of Bengal that, they were not aware of any altered circumstances in the constitution or the procedure of the Legislative Council of the Governor General which might have suggested the change. The order would have the effect of throwing obstacles in the way of ready submission of representations without producing any appreciable advantage. In the case of distant provinces it would amount to an absolute prohibition to all representations except at the first stage of a legislative measure in which the Select Committee is allowed a long time to consider a particular bill. After describing the inconvenience which would be inevitable in case the rule referred to was enforced, they referred to a previous correspondence they had with the Government of India in which the point was settled that when the jurisdiction to be exercised by the Government of India in consequence of any representation was in the nature of an appeal or necessarily involved a reference to the local Government, the representation of the Association should be submitted through the local Government. It was distinctly ruled by the Government of India in 1873 that "an address for the purpose of promoting or opposing a measure of imperial legislation, or one which touches upon general questions of imperial policy may be submitted direct to the Governor General in Council. The Committee have urged the propriety of maintaining this rule, but if it was necessary to alter it they have suggested a modification of the new rule, permitting public bodies to address the Council of the Governor General direct, but requiring them to submit a duplicate copy to the local Government of whatever representation they may make in respect of any legislation pending in the imperial Council. They have accordingly solicited His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to take their representation into consideration and to forward it to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council with such an expression of opinion as to His Honor may seem meet.

## FINANCE AND TAXATION.

IN THEIR last annual report the Committee adverted to the public meeting which they had convened last year for the purpose of petitioning Parliament on the subject of Finance and Taxation. At that meeting it was resolved that the excessive poverty of the mass of the population was the chief cause of the widespread suffering, which results from periodical drought and scarcity; and that it was imperatively necessary, therefore, that the growing demand upon the Indian Exchequer for ordinary wants of the State and insurance against famine should be provided by judicious retrenchments and economical administration, without permanently adding to the burdens of the people by further heavy taxation. That it was apparent from the published statements and opinions of official and other authorities that, without any sacrifice of efficiency great economy was practicable in Home Military charges and local army expenditure of India, and that the principle of joint-partnership on which the Home Military charges of this country were apportioned between it and England was opposed to law and equity. That the enormous outlay on Public Works of all kinds since 1860-61, without adequate returns and commensurate benefits in many cases, has greatly strained the financial resources of the Indian Empire; that reasonable and judicious economy in this as well as other branches of public expenditure was calculated to bring about the desired equilibrium between income and expenditure. The petitions were presented to the two Houses by Lord Northbrook and Mr. Fawcett, although Lord Northbrook made the petition a text for an elaborate and instructive review of Indian Finance, but there was no immediate result attained. But this year has witnessed the position of their prayers. Pressed by the Affghan war and the loss by exchange Her Majesty's Government has accepted the policy of retrenchment, and announced large reductions in the Public Works Department, and appointed two Commissions, one in England, and the other in India, for the revision of military expenditure. In the other departments the spirit of economy is also active; if the Government goes on as it has begun, large savings might be effected, and the Committee earnestly hope that the retrenchments will lead to a substantial reduction of taxation.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

Since the Sepoy Mutiny the Committee do not remember any other session of Parliament than the one that has just closed in which Indian affairs occupied a larger share of attention. The reawakening of the national mind of England as it is called, to her mission in the East is a matter of national gratulation for India. Some of the most important questions relating to India were ventilated in Parliament during the last session by some of its recognized leaders, and although the majority which Her Majesty's Government commands did not always enable the friends of India to carry their motions with success, the moral effects of the discussions could not have remained unfelt by the Government. The Committee passed the following votes of thanks, which were duly transmitted to the recipients thereof:

LORD NORTHBROOK.—That the grateful thanks of the British Indian Association be tendered to the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Northbrook for his kindly presenting to the House of Lords the petition of the Association regarding the cost of the Affghan war, for the expression of his opinion as to what would have been the correct principles of action respecting the recent remission of the cotton duties, and for warmly advocating the cause of economy in the administration of Indian Finance.

MR. GLADSTONE.—That the British Indian Association contemplates with unfeigned satisfaction and deep gratitude the prominent and active part which the Right Hon'ble W. E. Gladstone, M. P., took in the debate in the House of Commons on the Indian Budget, strongly deprecating the illiberal and injurious spirit which has marked some of the recent measures of the Indian Government, and at the same time lending his powerful support to the policy of retrenchment in the present situation of Indian Finance. The Association also tender their thanks to Mr. Gladstone for doing them the favor of presenting to the House of Commons their petition regarding the cost of the Affghan War.

MR. FAWCETT.—That to no Members of Parliament have the British Indian Association been more indebted of late years in the pursuit of their labours than to Henry Fawcett, Esq., M. P., for his steady and unflinching advocacy of economy, of reduction of taxation and of the administration of the affairs of India on broad, sound and honorable principles, and as his advocacy has at last borne fruit in the recognition by Government of the necessity of large retrenchment, the Association desire to tender to him their humble congratulations and cordial thanks.

MR. O'DONNELL.—The Committee of the British Indian Association desire to tender their cordial and grateful thanks to Mr. F. O'Donnell for bringing to the notice of the House of Commons the reply of His Excellency the Viceroy to the address of the Association on the subject of the cotton duties. The spirit of the reply filled them with much grief as it was at variance with the usual etiquette of the head of the Indian Government towards associated bodies of Her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, and as it announced a financial policy which is regarded both here and in England to be by no means consistent with the true interests of India.

*The proceedings of the meeting will be given in our next.*

*Printed at the Hindoo Patriot Press.*

financial policy of the Government of India. The whole of the despatch is not published, but only such portions as convey the Secretary of State's approval of the recent measures of the Government of India in the Financial Department. This is to be regretted, for if the despatch was worth publishing, the whole of it ought to have been published. After reviewing the Budget of the present year Lord Cranbrook says: "Your Excellency rightly declined to place in a separate Fund the money specially raised for famine insurance, for it would have been useless to set apart sums which you might have been unable to spend in the manner intended, while you might, at the same time, have been forced by temporary pressure to impose extra taxation for the other expenditure of the year." We do not see how the money could have remained unexpended. His Lordship himself says that it could or should have been spent in four different ways *viz.*, by reduction of debt in England, by reduction of debt in India, by direct expenditure for relief in years when it is needed, or by the construction of protective works calculated to avoid future outlay in such relief. Thus there was ample room for the expenditure of the money. As for temporary pressure requiring extra taxation, if there was necessity for it, it should have been boldly met in the face. But such a course would have been inconvenient. The imposition of a new tax is not so easy as the misappropriation of a specific fund. It is true that the Famine Insurance Fund was not made a statutory fund, but the pledge was not the less distinct and emphatic as we have over and over shewn. The Secretary of State's approval cannot alter the obligation of the Governor General in Council in this respect. Lord Cranbrook thus notices the remission of the cotton duties. "While this subject (loss by exchange) was under my consideration, Your Excellency had to determine whether the financial difficulties of the year were such as to prevent any effort from being made to remove hindrances to trade, even at some present loss of income. The questions which were urgently in need of a settlement were the reduction of the import duty on cotton goods and the reform of the salt revenue." His Lordship continues: "It is unnecessary for me to enter at length into a discussion of the need for a remission of duty on cotton manufactures. The views of Her Majesty's Government were fully explained in Lord Salisbury's despatches of the 31st of May 1876, No. 9 (Separate Revenue), and the 30th of August 1877, No. 136 (Statistics and Commerce). On the 11th July 1877, a Resolution was passed by the House of Commons, declaring that those duties were protective in their nature, and contrary to sound commercial policy, and that they ought to be repealed without delay, so soon as the financial condition of India would permit. A first step in this direction was made by the Notification of Government, dated the 18th of March 1878, exempting from duty certain classes of manufactures. Complaints were, however, made that relief thus afforded was insufficient, and you accordingly appointed a Committee to examine the question and ascertain whether relief could be afforded without undue loss of revenue. The Committee reported that the exemption of all cloths, containing no yarns of a higher number than 30, was the only effective remedy against existing direct protection. The loss of revenue to be anticipated from such an exemption is variously estimated at from 150,000*l.* to 200,000*l.* a year; and Your Excellency, considering that it might safely be assumed that for the present it would not exceed the smaller sum, determined to carry out the recommendation of the Committee. Objections to the measure were raised by the majority of your Council, for reasons explained in the Minutes which accompanied your letter, dated the 21st of March last, No. 5 (Separate Revenue). Her Majesty's Government concur in your opinion that it was not possible to leave the tariff on cotton manufactures in the condition in which it was placed by the Notification of the 18th of March 1878, and they accordingly, approve of the action taken by Your Excellency." It will be seen that Lord Cranbrook does not even attempt a defence of the policy of the Government of India on the subject. But it was not the *policy* of the Indian Government; it had been dictated by the Secretary of State, though the odium is thrown upon the Governor General in Council. His Lordship says that it was not "possible" to allow the cotton question to remain where it was—why so he does not condescend to explain. Of course all the world beside knows the reason. It was the desire to secure the Lancashire vote, and for the sake of party purpose. Her Majesty's Government has deliberately sacrificed the interests of the myriad millions of India. His Lordship adds that the House of Commons has passed a Resolution "that the Indian import duty on cotton goods, being unjust alike to the Indian consumer and the English producer, ought to be abolished, and this House accepts the recent reduction in these duties as a step towards their total abolition, to which Her Majesty's Government are pledged." We know under what circumstances this Resolution was passed. The budget for 1879-80, which disclosed the state of the Indian finances, had not then been laid before the House of Commons, and yet the House led by Lancashire took a leap in the dark and ratified the proceedings of the Government of India. The subsequent discussion in the House, however, shewed what its better informed opinion on the subject was—what Phillip Sober thought. And yet in the face of the fact we are not a little surprised to observe that the Secretary of State has enjoined further reduction of the cotton duties. His Lordship tells the Governor General in Council: "Your Excellency will not fail to bear in mind the necessity, when it can be done without imprudence, of taking further measures in this direction." This is the spirit in which Her Majesty's present Government rules India, and yet Lord Cranbrook at Cooper's Hill College took credit for the purest motives in the administration of India. His Lordship gives this palaver: "It is not, however, only in regard to cotton manufactures that the reform of the tariff was needed; and I am glad to find that, while revising the valuations on cotton goods, you have taken the opportunity of making alteration in regard to other articles, and have announced your intention of having annual revisions which will prevent the duty from pressing with undue hardship in the case of a fall in the value of any particular class of merchandise. The net estimated loss from the reductions made this year is 42,000*l.*, of which about 31,000*l.*, appears to be due to the revision of valuation on cotton goods. But if the finances of India did admit of the reduction of the tariff should not the export duties have gone first? The Secretary of State does not seem to care for principle or justice in the regulation of commercial taxation. He wanted to give a sop to the Cerberus of Lancashire, and he is right glad that a beginning has been made in that direction. But Lancashire is not satisfied with the morsel given; it wants more, and hence we believe the direction to the Governor General that he must be prepared to give more. We should not therefore feel surprised if the whole of the cotton duties should be abolished next year. Bravo!

## THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL.

### IV.

HAVING dealt with the general considerations bearing on the question of the relief of the hopelessly indebted agriculturists in Poona, Satara, Sholapore and Ahmednagar, and shown the *true* causes which have brought on the existing complications in those districts, we now proceed to criticise the provisions of Mr. Hope's Bill. We have, we trust, made it as clear as the sun at noon-day that the way in which the Government proposes to remedy the deplorable state of things in the Central Deccan is the old story of the *mote and the beam.* Persistently shutting its eyes to its own guilt, the Government has zealously come forward to suppress the iniquities of the money-lender by legislation. *Disease requires correct diagnosis before the proper remedy can be found;* but the Government in dealing with the question of the indebtedness of the Deccan ryots has overlooked or ignored this axiom. From the fact that when the exasperated debtors of the Central Deccan disturbed the public peace four years ago, they molested no class of persons except the sowcars, and that their movement was "directed to the definite object of obtaining and destroying the bonds, decrees and account-books of the money-lenders," Mr. Hope would draw the conclusion that the riots were due not to the proceedings of the Survey Department but to those of the village Shylocks. But this view, to our thinking, betrays a lamentable ignorance of human nature. Whenever misfortunes befall men, they proceed readily to ascribe them to causes which are immediately before their eyes. The exasperated debtors of the Deccan naturally cast the responsibility of their sufferings on the money-lenders *who were before their eyes;* while the real author of their wrongs, the Government, *was behind the scenes.* This exactly happened in the case of the East India Company in connection with the Mutiny of 1857. Marshman writes:—"The responsibility of the outbreak was at once cast on the Company, though for more than seventy years no political or administrative measure had been executed without the full concurrence of the Ministry. During this period the President of the Board of Control had carried more weight in the Government of India than the Chairman of the Court of Directors; but the one was before the public, the other behind the scenes." Mr. Hope's argument based on the fact of the violence of the Deccan rioters being confined to the money-lenders alone must, therefore, fall to the ground.

The main object of Mr. Hope's Bill is to take the disputes between the ryot and the money-lender in the Central Deccan as much out of the regular Civil Courts as possible. The mover says:—

> The first object aimed at is to establish precautions against fraud by either debtor or creditor in their original transactions with each other, and so keep them on good terms and out of court as far as possible. The Commission thus enumerate the chief frauds which are practised:—
>
> By creditors: (1) forging bonds; (2) withholding the consideration mentioned in a bond; (3) obtaining new bonds in satisfaction of old bonds and of decrees, and nevertheless enforcing the latter; (4) not giving credit for payments; (5) refusing to explain or wrongly representing their accounts to debtors.
>
> By debtors: (6) tendering in evidence false receipts and false evidence of alleged payments; (7) pleading that bonds are false when they are really genuine.
>
> Chapter VII of the Bill is intended to meet the first three and the last-mentioned kinds of fraud. It provides that every instrument to which an agriculturist is a party shall be written by or under the superintendence of a village-registrar, executed in his presence, and attested by him; that the registrar shall give a copy of it to the party not entitled to the original and shall both endorse on the original whether transfer of consideration took place before him or not, and mark for future indentification any instrument which such original supersedes. The reasonableness of such a measure is evidenced by the provisions for notaries in France and most other European countries, and by the penalty in England on unauthorized persons practising as conveyancers. Instruments not so executed will be invalided. By these means every rayat should at least know what he signs, and both parties should receive due protection. Chapter IX., directed against the remaining three kinds of fraud, provides, under a penalty for the grant to rayats, on demand of written receipts, annual statements of their account, and pass books, and for the latter being written up from time to time and attested by the money-lender. These two chapters are based on recommendations of the Commission. Certain provisions of both of them may to some eyes appear too minute to be satisfactorily workable. But due allowance must be made for the existence of a raiyatwari settlement, for the detailed regulations which the position of Government as a landlord necessitates, and for the intimate personal relations with the people resulting from residence of revenue-officers (who will supervise the working of those chapters) in camp for six or seven months of every year. For instance, the granting of receipts for revenue payments and furnishing every raiyat with a copy of his account, have in Bombay been provided for by law since the commencement of British rule, and the calling raiyats in person by thousands, and testing the pass-books or receipts given to them by the Government books, is there one of the most ordinary and useful duties of an assistant or deputy collector.

These provisions no doubt look excellent on paper. But in considering the merits of any measure we must not allow ourselves to be led away by its theoretic excellence. We must see what will be the practical result of its working. Judged by this standard, the precautions which Mr. Hope's Bill proposes to establish against fraud by creditor in their original transactions with the ryots might not as well be established. In the first place, the village registrars to be appointed under the Bill will not be men on whose honesty implicit reliance could be placed. As a class, they will be much inferior to the Rural Registrars in these provinces, where proceedings, generally speaking, do not inspire the public with confidence. The Patels or headmen of villages who will probably be appointed village registrars under Mr. Hope's Bill cannot be expected to be honest. To men in their position the bribe

which money-lenders might offer would prove irresistible. Then, as the Hon'ble Syed Ahmed, pertinently points out, "Registration affords a very doubtful proof of the payment of money. It is a common experience in this country that money paid in the presence of the registration officer is in part or wholly returned when the parties leave the presence of the registrar." The answer which Mr. Hope returns to the argument of the Hon'ble Syed Ahmed is amusing. He says

As to both the agreements and the registration, I would repeat my observation of yesterday, that the same objection as to being open to fraud may be made to many other good laws. The Registration Act may, as the Hon'ble Sayad Ahmad has said, be easily defeated by one party to a deed returning to the other at home the consideration which they have paid and received before the registrar. The stamp laws are constantly evaded by the re-use of spoiled stamps, &c., and the coinage laws do not prevent the circulation of false money. Yet we do not think it necessary on this account to abolish registration, stamps, and our coinage. The Bill will help those who help themselves: If any persons prefer collusive evasion of it, they will suffer accordingly, and rightly so.

Is not special legislation for the relief of the Deccan ryot, we ask, sought to be justified on the ground, that the Kumbi is unable to help himself, and that it is the duty of the Government to legislate against the superior cunning of the money-lender? If Mr. Hope's Bill help those who help themselves, where is then the necessity of special legislation at all? The Solons, who are going to legislate for the benefit of hopelessly indebted cultivators in the Deccan, must not forget that their client is absolutely at the mercy of his creditor, in consequence of the extreme harshness of the revenue system, both assessment and collection. So long as that system is not materially altered, the ryot cannot afford to incur the displeasure of the creditor who, in bad seasons, not only enables him to meet the Government demand, but also feeds himself and family. If he were to do so, he would be simply ruined. He knows too well that the Government, which feels so much anxiety to protect him against the oppressions of the sowcar, is the real Shylock, who inexorably exacts his pound of flesh whether the fields have yielded him anything or not. The uselessness of the provisions relating to the grant of written receipts, annual statement of accounts and pass-books will be evident from the consideration, that upwards of 90 per cent. of the ryots for whose benefit Mr. Hope's Bill is intended, do not know to read and write.

"The next step contemplated," says Mr. Hope, "is that, whenever serious misunderstanding unfortunately arises between the money-lender and ryot, either party should be able to resort to a friendly non-judicial authority, bound to use his best offices to reconcile the two and that no litigation should be commenced without a certificate from the conciliator (as the authority constituted by Chapter VI will be termed) that his endeavours in this behalf have failed." He continues:

Such courts of conciliation were advocated by Sir John Strachey just twenty years ago, and by Mr. Cust in 1870 in the *Calcutta Review*. On the present occasion, their success in France was brought forward last year by Sir Erskine Perry in some notes which have been published in India; and the subject is suggested for consideration in the Secretary of State's despatch already referred to. For details of the French system, derived from personal observation during a residence in France, I am much indebted to Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department. The proposed Conciliators will so far differ from the French *judges de paix*, that they will not have, in addition to conciliatory functions, a petty judicial jurisdiction (up to 100, francs=Rs. 50), nor will they be able to compel the attendance of the defendant before them; but they will in consequence be unable to exercise undue pressure which in India might perhaps under some circumstances be apprehended.

"Closely connected with the subject of conciliation is that of panchayats or abitration by non-official persons or bodies, such as the Puna Arbitration Court, and of incorporating such arbitration, with more or less assistance and control, into our judicial system. The question is a difficult one in some aspects. All that I am now able to say is, that it is under careful consideration, and that any provisions which may be decided on can be inserted hereafter in the Bill when passing through the Select Committee of this Council.

We agree with the Hon'ble Syed Ahmed in thinking that the provision relating to appointment of conciliators will be of no practical use, unless the conciliator being a revenue or police officer is able to bring influences to bear on creditors, which would induce them to forgo their claims. The worthy Syed makes the following sensible observations on this point:

The Bill provides for the appointment of conciliators, who having invited the parties to attend, are to use their best endeavours to induce them to agree to an amicable settlement. Now the matter on which the parties are supposed to be at variance is not a mere dispute arising out of domestic or friendly relations in which the impartiality of a stranger or the influence of a neighbour can be hopefully introduced to persuade the parties to make mutual concessions; and therefore I am not hopeful that this provision will be of practical use. No doubt a revenue officer could bring influences to bear on creditors which would induce them altogether to forego their claims; but I need hardly express my conviction that the Government of India would altogether discountenance the exercise of any such influence; and I have no doubt the Council, in order to avoid even the apprehension of its exercise, will see fit to introduce a provision in the Bill prohibiting the appointment as conciliator of any officer exercising revenue or police functionsaries.

"On the other hand the attendance before the conciliator will put the parties to considerable inconvenience. The conciliator can only "invite" them to attend, and if the defendant does not attend, the conciliator may adjourn the case for an indefinite time, and as often as he pleases. A claimant may have to waste any number of days to obtain relief in the most trifling case, and there is no provision to secure him compensation.

"My Lord, in my judgment there is more reason to expect that a creditor will abate his claim when the parties are brought face to face in a public court of justice, than at a private sitting held by a conciliator; but if it is resolved that an experiment be made, at least provisions should be introduced to secure the appointment of conciliators to whom all parties can resort with equal confidence; and to restrict adjournments.

We concur in every word of the passage quoted above; and we fear the Government contemplates the appointment of subordinate executive officers as conciliators under Mr. Hope's Bill.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

A GENERAL MEETING of the British Indian Association was held on Friday last, the Hon'ble the Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur C. S. I., President, in the chair. Several important questions were discussed. Babu Joykissen Mookerjea moved that a petition be forwarded to Parliament urging the desirableness of the appointment of a Consultative Council for the consideration of financial matters. He also proposed that Government be moved to appoint local Committees in order to give effect to Sir Ashley Eden's Drainage Circular. Babu Amerendranath Chatterjea moved that a representation be made to Government for the reduction of translation and printing charges in the preparation of paper-books of appeals for the High Court. This motion was seconded by Babu Saligram Sing. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra moved that the Association should prepare and submit a memorial to Government regarding the proposed reduction of the Durga Puja holidays, and circulate it to the general community for signature. Maharaja Narendrakrishna seconded this motion. We give in a supplement the Report of the Committee; we would particularly draw attention to the remarks of the Committee on the Viceroy's Reply to the Deputation of the Association regarding the Cotton duties.

THE LAST English Mail has brought us the reports of two interesting and somewhat animated debates in Parliament regarding India. The one was regarding the Affghan war in connection with the passage of the East India Loan Bill through the House of Lords, in which Lord Northbrook took a prominent part; the other was the debate in both Houses on the votes of thanks to the Indian Army for the successful termination of the Affghan war. Strong objections were taken to the motions on the ground that Lord Lytton's name had been included in them. Lord Granville took exception to it in the House of Lords and Lord Hartington in the House of Commons, Major O'Gorman moved an amendment proposing the excision of his Lordship's name, and Mr. O'Donnell seconded the motion. Although almost all the speakers supported the amendment, the motion in the House of Commons was carried by a large majority. We may notice the debates in our next.

FOR THE first time we have seen a novel charge brought against a European Officer. A malcontent in the columns of a morning contemporary accuses Mr. Lambert, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, of favouring the native officers of the force to the detriment of the European officers. This apparently means that Mr. Lambert is thoroughly impartial, which we know him to be, and shews favour neither to the white nor to the black. But even handed justice according to certain white or semi-white men is injustice to their race. Mr. Lambert certainly deserves credit for carrying out honestly the orders of Government for the employment of educated natives in the Police, and the experiment has satisfied him that their appointment has been a decided gain to the metropolitan Police. They are generally well educated men, honest, painstaking, steady, and from their knowledge of the native population peculiarly fitted to trace out the haunts of crime. Strange to say that the breath of calumny has been raised against a native Inspector, who is an ornament to the Calcutta Police, we allude to Babu Kallynath Bose. This gentleman is a scion of the distinguished Bose Family of Calcutta; his father was the well known Babu Lokenath Bose, one of the ablest Principal Sudder Ameens of the old school; he is himself a well-educated man and meritorious officer; he is hardworking and thoroughly honest; if he had not entered the Calcutta Police, he would have by this time become a District Superintendent of Police. If the enemies of Mr. Lambert have nothing worse to say than that he fosters native talent and favours men of Babu Kallynath's stamp, we only wish that the heads of other departments were as bad as he.

THE FOLLOWING remarks on the Eurasian Question occur in the recently published report of the Director of Public Instruction, British Burma, for 1877-78:

"If Government be to blame for any thing in the education of East Indians in Burma, it is for extending the helping hand until a prescriptive claim to help has grown up. The East Indian population in Burma demand class education explicitly from Government, and apparently upon no other ground than that, by demanding it, they have received it. Contamination from the neighbourhood of native children is a reason which vanity leads many East Indians, who allow their children to play all day with natives, to profess for keeping them from the public schools."

This is precisely the view we have ourselves taken of the Eurasian Question—a view in which every sensible and right-thinking person will concur.

ONE OF THE most sensible measures adopted by Lord Lytton during his administration of India is the Press Commissionership, which has saved the Government the odium of nobbling certain papers by bribing them with early news. But this measure is likely to be killed with a dose of Strachinanity. The Simla correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

There is some danger of the abolition of the Press commissionership. The pretext of economy really subserves the interests of an influential clique who prefer the old system of specially favouring an important journal to the new system of supplying official information to all journals whatever—English and Native, big and little. Such information is naturally a great boon to most journals, especially native journals, which are thus kept well supplied with accurate knowledge, not otherwise obtainable by them, of the principal proceedings of the Government, and are moreover left without excuse or temptation for filling their columns with ignorant, perhaps hostile, rumours and inventions. The entire cost of the comissionership is much under £5,000 annually, and it is difficult to see how a sum so small in proportion to the results obtained could be better employed. The retrenchment policy runs the risk of being discredited if advantage is taken of the plea of economy to sacrifice the interests of the public generally to those of a few high-placed officials who may have their special organs and supports in an influential portion of the Anglo-Indian Press.

We hope the independent press of India will raise its voice against this violent step. Mr. Lethbridge with great difficulty organized the department, and Mr. Buckland, the present incumbent, is doing his work admirably. If the Secretaries to the several departments had co-operated with him heartily, he could have made himself still more useful. Of course his work is disstateful to papers like the *Pioneer* and the *Civil and Military Gazette*, which have now no monopoly of crumbs from the official table, but surely the Government of India does not exist for these parasites. If it is necessary to save a few thousand rupees by curtailing the Press Commissioner, why does not the Finance Minister cut down his own salary?

THE MORNING PAPERS have been breaking a butterfly upon the wheel. They have taken up for criticism Babu Kalidas Mookerjea's "Short History of England," and strikes him hard on an alleged charge of plagiarism. We may premise at the outset that we do not like book-making and

have always condemned it; we do not therefore applaud Babu Kalidasa for following the art of book-making. We are also of opinion that Bengali boys learning English would learn it better from texts written by English authors rather than by Indian authors. At the same time we think our contemporaries have been rather hard upon Babu Kalidasa. He has compiled an epitome of Thompson's History of England, which is included in the Entrance course, and the only fault he has committed is that he has not plainly acknowledged that fact. Otherwise he cannot justly be convicted of plagiarism; the parallel passages given are not similar word per word, though the facts are the same and the language here and there allied. An epitome of Thompson's History could not but be to a certain extent a reproduction of it in an abridged form. But Babu Kalidasa has improved upon it by separating the genealogy and chronology. We cannot understand why the Rev. Mr. Macdonald, to whom the book is dedicated, is charged with the sins of the author. This is the most uncharitable part of the whole affair.

---

DR. IRVING has rendered an explanation to the scathing minute of Sir Ashley Eden. He says:

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor objects to my characterizing the year as one of 'rigid economy,' in which 'the screw was continuously applied for the purpose of reducing expenditure in all possible ways.' In writing thus, I alluded particularly to my own action in endeavouring to crub expenditure in every manner, in the matter of medicines, diet, establishment, &c. I imagined that I was carrying out the policy of Government, and being myself responsible that the sick were not injuriously affected, I was not likely to do anything in consequence of which I thought it possible that they might suffer. But if I did not 'put on the screw' and enforce 'rigid economy,' I do not understand the meaning of these words. In writing an annual report it was not for me to allude to the policy of the Government, as there is, I understand, a distinct orders against doing so.

So Dr. Irving had portrayed himself when he had described the "screw," and we hope Sir Ashley Eden will now be satisfied. The Doctor's explanation was laid before Sir Steuart Bayley, who has graciously accepted it. In conclusion Sir Steuart remarks: "Dr. Irving also explains that his suggestions as to the possible effect of a more generous diet in the preservation of life referred to patients after they had been admitted into the Campbell Hospital and not before. On this point it is unnecessary for Sir Steuart Bayley to say more than that, in the treatment of the sick, the medical officers of the hospital have the fullest power to order anything they consider necessary for the preservation of life." The morning papers are making much of the last sentence so as to imply that Sir Steuart Bayley views the question of hospital reform in a light different from that of Sir Ashley Eden. But there is in reality no difference of opinion between the two Governors. In penning his now celebrated Resolution on the Report of the Hospital Committee Sir Ashley Eden remarked, "the object now in view is the establishment of a uniform system of hospital management, which will provide for the greatest economy consistent with full regard for the care of the sick." We do not understand Sir Steuart Bayley to take exception to this principle of action.

---

THE AMENDED Legal Practitioners Bill is published in the *Gazette of India*. Mr. Stokes specially noticed two important amendments. One was the provision that agreements between pleader and client regarding the remuneration for services rendered by the former should always be in writing and be filed in Court, and the further provision that, when a suit was brought on such an agreement, the Court, unless the transaction were proved to be fair and reasonable, might reduce the amount payable under it or set it aside altogether. The other was the penalty, which would impose on the practice of giving or receiving commission on fees paid to legal practitioners. The last provision runs as follows:

Whoever commits any of the following offences:—

(*a.*) solicits or receives from any legal practitioner any gratification in consideration of procuring or having procured his employment in any legal business:

(*b.*) retains any gratification out of remuneration paid or delivered or agreed to be paid or delivered to any legal practitioner for such employment:

(*c.*) being a legal practitioner, tenders, gives or consents to the retention of any gratification for procuring or having procured the employment in any legal business of himself or any other legal pratitioner:

shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

We are as much opposed to the system of "touting" as Sir Richard Garth, but whoever may be accused of it, we hope he will be allowed the fullest opportunity of vindicating his innocence. We believe the accused will be tried by the ordinary criminal courts of the country. In the Mofussil the trial will be in the regular manner, followed by an appeal, but in the Presidency towns it will be summary. And what does a summary trial mean? Under it it will not be necessary for the Magistrate to record the evidence in full. The maximum penalty being six months, the trial will fall within the summary powers of the Magistrate; consequently there will be no appeal. An application may be made to the High Court in order to have the proceedings quashed, but the High Court will be in an anomalous position, inasmuch as it must decide upon record, and the record as it may be imagined may be of the most meagre description. Such being the case the accused may not have a fair and full opportunity for the vindication of his innocence. We would therefore suggest that all cases under this section should be tried in the regular manner with an appeal to the higher Court.

---

THERE WAS a sharp passage at arms between Mr. Stanhope, the Under-Secretary of State for India, and Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Onslow:

Mr. E. Stanhope said,—Advances of £1000 and £3,000 were sanctioned to the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh by the Secretary of State in Council on the 29th of August, 1878, and the 4th of March, 1879, respectively. Both were made subject to such conditions as to interest and eventual adjustment as may hereafter be determined upon and were made pending the final settlement of the Maharajah's affairs. My hon. friend the member for Guildford asks why my noble friend the Secretary of State has consented to reopen this question. The fact is that he has done nothing to reopen it. The state of affairs between the Maharajah and the Government of India is of a very complicated character and concerns not only the pecuniary position of his Highness himself, but also the future welfare of his children. The desire of the Secretary of State in Council at the present moment is to effect a final settlement of all these matters. So far from reopening the question, they are desirous of closing it once for all and it is for the purpose that they had been in communication with the Government of India.

Mr. Onslow.—Is it proposed to increase the Maharajah's allowance?

Mr. E. Stanhope.—The whole subject of the relations between the Maharajah and the Government of India is under the consideration of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Fawcett.—When the £13,000 of the people of India was advanced was any security taken for its repayment?

Mr. E. Stanhope.—The advances were made pending a general settlement of the Maharajah's position.

Mr. Fawcett.—The Under-Secretary has not answered my question. (Cries of "Oh.")

Mr. E. Stanhope.—The annual allowance made to the Maharajah is under the control of the Government of India, and it is perfectly open to them to increase or diminish it. The £13,000 could therefore, if the Government of India thought fit, be struck off the Maharajah's allowance.

Mr. Fawcett.—Is this £13,000 a temporary advance made by the Secretary of State to the Maharajah under security for its repayment or is it to be a permanent addition to his Highness's allowance? (Cries of "Oh." and "Order.")

Mr. E. Stanhope.—It is a temporary advance made, as I have said pending a general settlement of the whole affair. It is rather hard to press the matter here seeing that the whole question is at present under consideration. (Cheers.)

Mr. Fawcett.—I beg to give notice that I shall ask the House to express its opinion upon the relations existing between the Maharajah and the Government of India.

True to his word Mr. Fawcett on the 6th instant brought forward the following motion:

"That considering the present financial condition of India and the promises that have been made to reduce the expenditure of that country, this House is of opinion that the application which has been recently made to the Secretary of State for India in Council by Maharajah Dhuleep Singh for an increase of the allowance which he annually receives from the revenues of India ought not to be granted."

In submitting this motion Mr. Fawcett remarked:

Applications had frequently been made for an increase of the allowance. The subject had been frequently considered by previous Governments, and they were of opinion there was no reason why allowance should be increased. If there was no reason 10 or 15 years ago for increase, was there anything in the present financial condition of India to justify an increase of the allowance? £13,000 had been advanced to the Maharajah in order to extricate him from pecuniary difficulties which by extravagance he had brought upon himself. The Government as trustees of the moneys of the people of India, had no right to spend their money for such a purpose. A report on the estate had been made by Colonel West, who had shown that if the Maharajah gave up his passion for excessive game preserving his financial position might be restored without any additional grant of money. If, then, they spent the money of the people of India in spite of that report, they would only be encouraging wasteful extravagance. The Under-Secretary of State ought to be the very last man to sanction any proceeding that would cause the unnecessary sacrifice of a *single shilling* of Indian money for when the abolition of the Indian Museum had been discussed, it had been urged, perhaps with some force that a saving of £9000 would be effected. If however £9,000 was regarded as so important a sum how much more serious was the amount applied for by the Maharajah? The Government would find if they granted the application, that they had indefinitely increased the difficulties in the way of policy of economy. He might probably be told that so rigid an economist as Sir John Strachey was not likely to yield to the Maharajah's request but possibly the influences that had made some of the Council of the Secretary of State falter might also be brought to bear upon him. He regretted that the forms of the House did not admit of moving his resolution but he hoped that the Government would take such a course as would make it unnecessary for him to re-open the subject next Session.

Mr. Stanhope said in reply that the matter was still under consideration and that due attention will be given to what had been urged, and the matter then dropped.

We hope we will not be charged with want of patriotism, if we say that we do not sympathize with the Maharaja Dhuleep Sing's application. We are staunch advocates of the scrupulous maintenance of treaty obligations, and in our opinion the princes or potentates, who are on the retired list, deserve every consideration. But when we say this we mean that these retired Princes should remain in the country and should spend the money here for the benefit, however inadequately, of those whose contributions go to their maintenance, and who should by their good examples, generous exertions, and wise liberality endeavour to do good to their fellow-countryman. But Maharaja Dhuleep Sing occupies a different position altogether; he has expatriated himself from his country, and busies himself only by contributing to the pleasures of Royalty and to certain pet Missions. Surely such a divorced and denationalized, though destitute, Indian prince has no claim upon the sympathy of the Indian people or the liberality of the Indian treasury.

---

JUST AS WE were going to press we received the address of congratulation from the Mahomedan Literary Society to the Viceroy on the successful termination of the Affghan war and His Excellency's reply thereto. After acknowledging the address the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department writes:

"His Excellency the Viceroy observes with much satisfaction that the general policy adopted by the Government of India for the security of the Empire, and especially the measures taken to place the kingdom of Afghanistan upon a secure and independent basis in alliance with India, receives full appreciation and adherence at the hands of your Society."

The reply is rather cold, at any rate there is not that gushing strain, which usually characterises Lord Lytton's utterances about the Affghan war. What is the cause of this altered feeling in his Lordship? We hope it is not due to the ungracious and ungrateful demonstration made in Parliament against the inclusion of his Lordship's name in the Vote of Thanks.

---

AT A meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University, held on Saturday last, the Hon'ble Justice Prinsep presiding, Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari was appointed Tagore Law Professor for one year from the 1st instant. The Dons mustered strong, as usual when a personal question is on the *tapis*, and there were many faces visible which are rarely seen there on routine business days. The Syndicate proposed Mr. Agnew, and recommended "the Law of Trusts with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan customs" as the subject for his lectures. Dr. Mitra took exception to this, as there was every probability of the Supreme Legislature soon passing a new law on the subject of Trusts, and as Hindu and Mahomedan customs could not be fairly explained by a gentleman in the position of Mr. Agnew, who had been in India for only eighteen months or so. He was of opinion that arrangement should be made to secure the services of one of those members of the bar, who had ascended to the highest rung of the ladder, who could best explain the intricacies of law and precedents, and whose opinions would command respect everywhere. The candidates before the Senate were not of that class; they belonged to the second class in the profession, and their opinions would be of little avail when the Legislature decided upon the proposed new law. The law of adoption proposed by two of the native candidates was, on the other hand, founded on ancient Sanskrit texts, which were not liable to

change, except by judge-made law, and a good exposition of the law of adoption would be of use to many, and it would serve to prevent frequent contradictory decisions. Mr. Branson took exception to the use of the phrase, "second class" as an insult, and denounced it in strong terms. He thought too that those who objected to Trusts must have taken it to mean *benami*, for the subject was really an important one, and required a thorough examination. Dr. Mitra explained that it was the farthest from his wish to offer any insult to any body, and that he had used the phrase objected to only to indicate the relative position of the candidates in the bar of the High Court. He was aware that the leaders of the bar generally designated those under them as "juniors," and while they themselves charged 19 gold mohurs allowed the juniors to be satisfied with five, and the difference between calling a person "a junior" or belonging to a "second class" was slight indeed. In every Department of the Government service there were men some of whom were in the first class, others in the second, and so on; in some cases they were in the first, second, and lower *grades*; and no one ever dreamt of the classification implying an insult. The question of voting on the question then engaged the attention of the meeting for some time. The Bye-law of the Senate distinctly declares that "questions shall be decided by a majority of the VOTES of the members present," but the system of repeated BALLOTING and successive eilminations of the least favored, which was, according to some found to be particularly successful at the Faculty of Law meeting the other day, was adopted, and it resulted in the return of Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari with 21 votes against 18 recorded in favor of Mr. Agnew. Had the ordinary course of open voting been adopted Mr. Agnew would have been the successful candidate, for at the first ballot he had 17 votes against 16. The Senate then adopted the recommendation of the Sydicate to reduce the number of lectures on General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy from 70 to 40 for License in Medicine, and to substitute "one course of practical demonstration in the Dead House" for "six post mortem examinations," for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. The alterations, it was explained, would not in any way lower the standards in the subjects referred to. The Senate also adopted the recommendation of the Syndicate to do away with the limit of sixteen years for the Entrance Examination. This question, our readers will remember, was strongly advocated by the native community some ten years ago, in order that native candidates might pass the B. A. Examination here, and then appear in England for the Civil Service examination at the 21st year of their age; but the European members of the Senate would not then listen to it, and the change recommended was not made. Now that the Civil Service limit is the 19th year, and the Entrance standard has been so raised as to render it impossible for the bulk of the candidates to pass it before the 18th year of their age, the concession will be of no use to any, except to Admirable Crichtons, whose number, one of the Fellows justly observed, "was not as plentiful as blackberries in season." However we like the change even if it be for the good of only one in a thousand, and as it vindicates the correctness of the arguments which the Native Fellows advanced when they urged the measure on the attention of their European colleagues.

# TELEGRAMS.

*(From the Press Commissioner).*

*Simla, August 26th* 13h. 36m —Major Sir Robert Sandeman has left Khelat for Kandahar. The Queen Empress yesterday presented Lord William Beresford with the Victoria Cross.

*28th.* 13h. 35m.—The political officer at Vitakri telegraphs that the Marris have raided the Khetrans and Bazgars and looted 1,400 cattle from the former and 600 from the latter: that the Bejerans and Glozanis are concerned, and that great uneasiness is felt among the tribes, owing to the rumoured withdrawal of troops for Kandahar. The deaths by cholera of Sirdar Ali Akbar and Ali Asker Khan, brother or Sirdar Sher Ali Khan, who have recently arrived from Herat are reported. The epidemic has almost if not entirely ceased in both city and cantonment. Weather still very warm.

*29th* 16h. 46m.—Information has been received that General Lazareff has died at Chiklishlar.

*30th.* 14h. 7m.—Cholera reported to be very bad again at Cabul.

# MONEY MARKET.

(*August* 30, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Per Cent. Promissory Notes | Rs. | 94 | 0 | *a* | 94 | 2 |
| 4½ | Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)..... | „ | 99 | 0 | *a* | 99 | 4 |
| 4½ | Per Cent. of 1871 (1881)... .. | „ | 95 | 8 | *a* | 96 | 0 |
| 4½ | Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879) | Reduced to 4 p. | | | | ct. | |
| 4½ | Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)..... | „ | 100 | 10 | *a* | 100 | 14 |
| 4½ | Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan) | „ | 100 | 10 | *a* | 100 | 14 |

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Per Cent for 15 years (1882).. | Rs. | 100 | 7 | *a* | 100 | 8 |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Per Cent. of 1864 (1884) ... | Rs. | 107 | 0 | *a* | 107 | 8 |
| 6 | Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ... | „ | 107 | 8 | *a* | 108 | 0 |
| 6 | Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) .. | „ | 108 | 0 | *a* | 108 | 8 |
| 6 | Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ... | „ | 108 | 8 | *a* | 109 | 8 |
| 6 | Per Cent. of 1870 (1890) .. | „ | 110 | 0 | *a* | 110 | 8 |
| 6 | Per Cent. of 1872 (1892) .. | „ | 110 | 8 | *a* | 111 | 8 |
| 6 | Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) .. | „ | 102 | 0 | *a* | 102 | 4 |

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

| MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gopalgobind Ghate Esq., Kotree..... | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Secretary Mysore Literary Union..... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| V. N. Singiengar Esq., Bangalore..... | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Baboo Shibchunder Mookerjee, Etah..... | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Greeshchunder Roy, Sylhet ..... | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Muddon Mohun Dass, Mirzajangal..... | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| „ Nehalchand, Muzuffernagar..... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Muniwar Dass, Begoosarai... ..... | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| „ Ashootose Chatterjee, Commillah..... | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| „ Mohendra Nath Bhadoory, Dearee ..... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Nundlal Bhottachajree, Dingraghat..... | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| „ Issurnarain Sing, Muzufferpore..... | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Brojosoonder Mpitra, Koochia Mora..... | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Mohimchunder Roy Chowday, Moniram-pore..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Ramchunder Bhoomic, Dinagepore..... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Poornochunder Pal, Singhea..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Jogendrachunder Chatterjee, Ausmally.. | 10 | 0 | 0 |

ERRATUM.

For Doorgadas Dutt, Meerut, Rs, 10, read Meeral in issue of 25th August.

# Government Notifications

**Calcutta Gazette,**—*August* 27, 1879.

GENERAL.—Mr. John Henry Warren, Sub-Lieutenant of the "B" or Kurseong and Terai Company of the Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps, is appointed to the Lieutenant of that Company, *vice* Mr. H. M. Hancock, resigned.

Mr. Lawrence St. John Brodrick is appointed to be Sub-Lieutenant of the "B" or Kurseong and Terai Company of the Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* Mr. J. H. Warren, promoted.

Mr. F. M. Halliday, Commissioner of Patna, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th proximo, or such date as he may be relieved.

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C.S.I., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is appointed to act asCommissioner of the Patna Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. M. Halliday or until further orders,

Mr. G. Toynbee is re-appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Patna in the Second Grade, during the absence, on leave of Mr. R. D. Hime, or until further orders.

Mr. R. L Mangles, V.C., Officiating Member Board of Revenue, is allowed furlough for fourteen months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th proximo, together with subsidiary leave for eleven days under Section 34 of the Code with effect from the 8th idem.

Mr. A. Weekes, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Chumparun, is appointed to act, until further orders in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors with effect from the 3rd instant, *vice* Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C.S.I.

Mr. G. M. Currie, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors *vice* Mr. A. Weekes.

In supersession of the orders of the 25th ultimo, Mr. D. Cameron, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Nattore Raishahye, is appointed to have charge of the Bettiah division of the Chumparun district.

Mr. P. Nolan Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack is appointed to act asJunior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, during the absence on deputation, of Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay or until further orders.

Mr. F. F. Handley Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Cuttack, is appointed to act until further orders as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr. T. D. Beighton Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Midnapore is appointed to act temporarily as Additional Judge in the district of Backergunge.

Baboo Deno Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pachumba, Hazareebagh, is appointed to have charge of the Gobindpore division of the Manbhoom district.

Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins, Assistant Magistrate and, Collector Gobindpore, Manbhoom, is appointed to have charge of the Pachumba division of the Hazareebagh district.

Mr. W. N. Campbell, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Hazareebagh, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Manbhoom district.

Baboo Nilmoney Coar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Burdwan, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Lohardugga district.

Mr. T. C. Orr, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to have charge of the Sungoo division of that district during the absence, on leave of Mr. C. A. S. Bedford or until further orders.

Mr. H. W. Gordon, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Pubna and Bogra is allowed leave for two months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th instant or such date as he availed himself of it.

Mr. A. W. Cochran is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Pubna and Bogra, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. W. Gordon or until further orders.

Baboo Obhoy Chunder Dass, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Dacca is allowed furlough for one year under Section 8, Supplement F. to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo or from such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

In modification of the orders of the 11th instant, Mr. F. R. Cockerell Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division is allowed furlough for six months under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 27 days under Section 34 of the Code with effect from the 29th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Brojo Mohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Furreedpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring lands required for public purposes in that district.

The following officers are appointed to act until further orders in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the dates mentioned opposite their respective names:

Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, from the 1st July last.

„ F. B. Taylor, from the 3th July last.

Mr. W. D. Blyth, from the 20th July last.

„ R. Carstairs, from the 23rd July last.

# Advertisements.


## MUNICIPAL ELECTION OF 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the list of qualified voters, and the list of persons qualified to be elected as Commissioners under Act IV (B. C.) of 1876, have this day been posted up at the Police Station in each Ward and at the Municipal Office, in the manner prescribed by Section 19 of the aforesaid Act. Copies of the said lists may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Calcutta Municipal Office, *The 1st September* 1879. } R. WILLIAMSON. *Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.*

## NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY. NOTICE.

REDUCED THROUGH RATE FOR TOBACCO.

On and from Monday 1st September 1879, Tobacco in consignments of 200 maunds and upwards will be carried from Kawnea Rungpore and Domer Stations, to Calcutta at a special through rate of 9 annas per maund.

By Order,

Traffic Supdt's Office, *Saidpur, 28th August* 1879. } G. M. DRUBY, *Traffic Superintendent.*

## WANTED.

A Sheristadar for the Sudder Munsiff's Court Cachar. Salary Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 60.

None need apply who has not the experience of the work in a Civil Court and does not possess a fair knowledge of English and Bengali.

Application, with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned before 15th September 1879.

CHANDRA NATH NANDI, *Extra Asstt. Coms., Cachar.*

18*th August* 1879.

## DEHREE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Competitive Examination of candidates for admission to the Dehree Training School will be held in Calcutta, Allahabad and Lahore on Monday the 22nd September 1879, and following days.

Chief Engineer's Office, *The 26th August* 1879. } D. B. HORN. *Assistant Chief Engineer*

## NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for the execution of the following works in the Purneah District during the ensuing Cess year commencing 18th October 1879.

2. Tenders must be in P. W. D. Form No. 7 M.

3. Amounts of allotments Rs. 39653.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Earthwork repairs on 38 Roads ... | Rs. | 18698 |
| Masonry and Frontier Bridges on 1 Road ... | „ | 3463 |
| Frontier Bridges on 4 Roads ... | „ | 13790 |
| Repairs on Bridges on 3 Roads... | „ | 3202 |
| One Inspection Bungalow ... | „ | 500 |

4. Work to be commenced by the 15th of October, Earthwork repairs to be completed by 31st of December 1879, and Bridging by the 30th June 1880.

5. Earnest money according to Form No. 7 M., to be forwarded with each tender.

6. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the District Engineer's Office, Purneah.

7. Tenders will be received by the District Engineer up to the 18th October 1879.

R. G. S. ROBERTS, *District Engineer.*

DR. S. L. MULLICK'S CURATIVE TINCTURE,
OR SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA.
Specific in Cholera and other Spasmodic bowel complaints.
Price 1 oz. bottle ... ... Re. 1-4 Cash,
,, ½ oz. ,, ... ... ... 0-12 ,,
Postage and Packing charge 8 (eight annas) for Mofussil of each bottle. To be had at People's Medical Hall No. 31 Rutton Sircar's Garden Street, Calcutta.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**President.**

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

**Vice-Presidents.**

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

**Report by the Directors**
PRESENTED TO THE
SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
*Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April*, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

**Life Business.**

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

**Annuity Business.**

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and forwhich, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH,
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

**Local Board of Directors:**

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

*N. B.*—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

PROFESSOR WANTED.

An M. A. in Mathematics for Professorship in the Mahammad and Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, to be raised to Rs. 200 by an annual increase of Rs. 25. Apply, sending certificates to the Honorable Syed Ahmed Khan, Bahadur, C.S.I., Simla.

READ, COMPARE, THEN BUY.

NOW READY FOR SALE.

The FIRST PART of my COMPREHENSIVE KEY TO LAMB'S TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE. To be had at No. 28, Gopee Mohun Dutt's Lane, Shambazar, Calcutta; Oriental Seminary Garanhatta, and Presidency Press No. 8, Chitpore Road Lall Bazar, Calcutta. Price of *two parts complete* Rs. 1-8 to *Subscribers* (*i. e.* those woh have brought forms, or will buy the 1st part), and Rs. 2 to non-subscribers (*i. e.* who will buy the two parts complete, and one anna and six pies postage for each part.

*N. B.*—This Key *when complete* is intended to be not only a Key to "Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare," but a small hand-book of *English synonyms and idiomatic phrases*, and a help to the study of Shakespeare's FOUR GREAT PLAYS.

RUSSICK LAUL SIRCAR,
Head-Master of the Oriental Seminary.
Author of Keys to English Entrance Courses for the years from 1867 to 1873, and Key to Lethbridge's (Large) Selections, &c. &c. &c.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

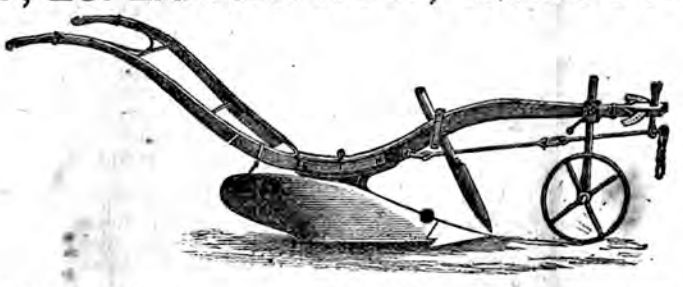
An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at—4oz, Rs. 6: 8oz, Rs. 11: 16oz, Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

## T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

**HARDWARE MERCHANTS.**

**9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.**



IMPORTERS OF

**Steam Ploughs, Horse Ploughs &c.,&c.,&c.**

STEAM CULTIVATING TACKLE WITH STEVEN'S PATENT PLOUGH & CULTIVATOR.

FOUR FURROWS, WITH

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Doze Extra Ploughshares. | 2 Dozen Extra Shares R. S. 3 |
| 2 Extra Tines for Cultivator. | 1 ,, ,, ,, R. S. 4 |
| 1 Dozen Extra Shares S. 2 | 1 ,, ,, ,, R. S. 4 |
| 1 ,, ,, ,, S. 3 | 2 Extra Screws with Collars for raising the main wheel. |

Extra Draft Hooks, Bolts Key ,sand Pinions, 8 Extra Iron Culters for heavy land.

HOWARD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BREAST OR RIDGING PLOUGHS.

These Ploughs are intended for moulding up or forming ridges for turnips, mangolds, and potatoes. The breasts are fitted in a neat and simple manner: they can be readily expanded or contracted to any required width, and this independently of each other. By simply removing the breasts, which can be done instantly and attaching the hoes shewn in the annexed engraving, these implements can be used as horse hoes ... ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 90

PLOUGHS FOR SMALL BULLOCKS OR PONIES.

Howard's Patent Iron Dwarf Plough, with one Wheel, Marked D' each .. ... ... .. ... Rs. 45

This Plough is intended to be worked by a small horse or bullock. It is adapted for light land for stirring loose soil and for any kind of shallow ploughing where the draught is easy,

The average weight of the above Plough is 1¼ cwt.

Howard's Patent Turnerest Plough, with one Wheel each .. ... ... ... ... .. .. Rs. 32

She above Plough is the most useful made for very hard, rooty, stony ground, being very strong and reversible.

Howard's Expandi g Horse Hoe, each ... .. Rs. 70

10 *per cent. discount of the above prices for cash.*

## F. & C. OSLER.

**12, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,**

*CALCUTTA.*

BY APPOINTMENT GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

*MANUFACTORY, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

*GOLD MEDAL FOR GLASS,—PARIS EXHIBITION* 1878.

**Manufacturers** of Crystal and colored Glass Chandeliers, Candelabra and Wall Lights, Crystal Fountains, Table Glass, &c.

**Manufacturers** and patentees of Kerosine and other Oil Lamps for use under the punkah in India.

**Importers** of Mirrors, Bronzes, Bohemian and other continental Glass-ware, porcelain services and porcelain ornaments.

**CHANDELIERS.**

F. and C. Osler beg to call attention to the superb stock of Chandeliers, Candelabra, and Wall Lights now arranged for sale in their show-rooms in Calcutta. They invite inspection. These goods are the Manufacture of their own Firm, and in point of elegance of form, purity of colour, and richness of cutting, are of the very best description. F. and C. Osler's stock is very large and they are prepared to undertake the lighting of palaces of Indian noblemen with Chandeliers, burning candles, gas or kerosine, at short notice and on favourable terms.

Chandeliers in frosted and cutglass for candles, gas, or kerosine 3, 6, 8 and 12 lights.

Ditto in richly cut crystal Glass for Ditto from 3 to 60 lights.

*Designs and prices given for Chandeliers of any size up to 500 lights.*

Chandeliers burning kerosine, fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners, with illuminating power equal to 24 candles.

Colored Chandeliers in great variety 3,4,6,8,12,18, and 24, lights in ruby, amber, green or blue.

**WALL LIGHTS.**

Crystal or colored, for gas, candles, or kerosine, to Match Chandeliers

**CANDELABRA.**

In Crystal Glass 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, and 31 lights.
In ruby or green, 4 to 25 lights.

**KEROSINE LAMPS.**

Table Lamps in Crystal Glass fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners.

Hanging Lamps, handsome patterns, duplex burners Wall Lamps, new designs very elegant and attractive fitted with duplex burners.

**MIRRORS.**

Venetian and other Mirrors, selected from designs in the Paris Exhibition.
Drawing room decorative ornaments in great variety.

*F. & C. OSLER.*
*Calcutta.*

**ESTABLISHED IN 1875.**

DATTA'S Laboratory. **HOMŒOPATHIC**

No. 312, Chitpore Road; Bartalah, Calcutta,

TERMS EASY—Cash.

☞ *Price List with Calender* 1879, *free to the customers only. Postage ½ anna, price 2 annas.*

B. K. DATTA,
Homœopathic Practitioner.

**Notice.**

Wanted from 1st October 1879 for the Road Cess Works Bhaugulpore District, two Overseeers, one at Rs. 125 and another at Rs. 100 per month and horse allowance Rs. 30 each.

Apply by letter only enclosing copies of testimonials on or before 10th September 1879, to—

H. J. NEWBERY ESQ.,
Chairman, D. R. C. Committee,
Bhaugulpore.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 07 August, 2017

# COLLEGE AND SCHOOL

## SILVER MEDALS FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES

WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

### THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL

A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... ... .. Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop for Ribbon . .. ... ... ... Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... .. ... ... Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¼ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case,
,, .. 1½ ,, .. ... Rs. 14 ,,
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... .. ... ... Rs. 19 ,,

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.
*Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.*

# J. CORFIELD & Co.

## 11, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

*CALCUTTA.*

## PATENT ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Those only who have lost their natural teeth and have replaced them with the PATENT STONE ARTIFICIAL TEETH made by J. CORFIELD & Co., can appreciate and understand how marvellously art approaches nature, and how perfect our artificial teeth are, for all purposes for which natural teeth are designed.

Thousands of natives from all parts of India have come to us toothless and miserable, unable to masticate their food and enjoy their *pan* and have left us after a few days, marvelling at the change wrought in their personal appearance and in their increased physical comfort. Highest quality of material and workmanship guaranteed.

**J. CORFIELD & Co.**
*Surgeon Dentists.*
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

*TO LOVERS OF GOOD READING.*
READ
THE "CALCUTTA MAGAZINE."
Single, or specimen copies, forwarded anywhere, free of postage, on receipt of its price Re. 1, which may be sent in postage stamps to the Manager, "Calcutta Magazine."
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

**No More Pains!!!**
## DARLINGTON'S Pain-Curer

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1; Large size Rs. 2, Packing As. 8
DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.
☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

## DARLINGTON'S SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed, Re. 1 Packing As. 8.
DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

## New Civil Procedure Code & other Acts.

Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act. General Stamp Act. Evidence Act, Court Fees Act, Contract Act, Specific Relief Act, Registration Act, Limitation Act, Carriers Act, Oaths Act, Majority Act. Per Copy Rs. 6.
☞ Apply early, DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

## NOTICES OF THE BRITISH POETS.

BY MAJOR D. L. RICHARDSON,
UPWARDS OF 600 PAGES, PRICE, Rs. 5, POSTAGE RE. 1.
CONSISTING OF

Addison, Akenside, Armstrong, Miss Baillie, Bampfylde Barnfielde, Barton, Bayley. Beattie, Beaumont, Blacklock, Bowles, Browne, Browning, Bulwer Burns, Butler, Byron, Campbell, Carew, Chalkhill Chapman, Chatterton, Chaucer, Churchill, Hartley Coleridge, Saml Taylor Coleridge, Collins Congreve Cotton, Cowley, Cowper, Crabbe, Crashaw, Croly Cunningham, Dale Daniel, Darwin, Davenant, Davies, Dekker, Denham, Donne, Drayton, Drummond, Dryden, Dunbar, Dyer, Elliot, Elton, Fairfax Falconer, Giles, Fletcher, John Fletcher, Phineas, Fletcher, Ford, Gascoigne, Gay, Glover, Goldsmith, Gower, Gray, Mathew, Green, Robert, Green, Habington, Hall Harrington, Heber, Mrs. Hemans, Herrick, Heywood, Hogg, Hood, Horne, Howard, Mary and William, Howitt, Hunt, Dr. Johnson, Jones Ben Jonson, Keats, Kemble, Knowles, Lamb, Landor, Lodge, Logan, Lovelace, Lydgate, Lyly, Macaulay, Mrs. Maclean or L.L., Mallet, Marlowe, Marston, Marvel, Massinger Mickle, Middleton, Milman, Milnes, Milton, Miss Mitford Moir James and Robert, Montgomery, Moore, Motherwell Nash Norton Occleve Otway Parnell Peele Ambrose Philips, John Philips, Pope, Prior, Procter Quarles, Raleigh, Ramsay, Rogers, Rowe, Charles Sackville, Thomas Srckville, Savage, Sir Walter, Scott, Seward Shakspeare, Shelley, Shenstone, Shirley, Sidney, Skelton Smith, Smollet, Somervile, Mrs. Southey, Sotheby, Robert Southey, Spenser, Suckling, Swift, Talfourd, Taylor, Tennyson, Tickell, Thomson, Turner, Tusser, Wade, Waller, Warner, Joseph, and Thomas Warton, Webster, West, Wilmot, Wilson, Wither, Wordsworth, Wotton, Wyatt, Young.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.


## NOTICE.

Baboo Khetter Nauth Bhattacharjee (late of the Public Works and Road Cess Department) will undertake to design and superintend the construction of Buildings and to act as an Engineer and Surveyor in the partition of House and landed properties. Communications to be addressed to him at 70/1 Sookea's Street, Calcutta.

## INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. (LD.)

Mr. Fischer the General Manager in India of the above Company has arrived in Calcutta and will be glad to furnish estimates for and answer any enquiries regarding the use of the Electric Light.

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & CO.
Agents.

## Notice.

Wanted for the Road Cess District Engineer's Office Mymensingh, a competent Computer and Draftsman at Salary Rs. 40 per month. None need apply who has no experience in an Engineers's Office and thorough knowledge of English. Copies of certificates and a specimen of handiwork to be sent with application before 16th September 1879.

ASUTOSH LAHIRI, B.C.E.,
District Engineer, Road Cess Committee.

On Friday the 26th September 1879; MACKENZIE LYALL & Co,. will sell by public auction, at the Exchange Commercial sale rooms, an extensive shipment of *Chandeliers Wall Brackets and Table Lamps*, fitted for gas, candle and oil, to which the especial attention of the Native community is invited. To be on view eight days prior to date of sale.


By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

## C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta,
AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
*No.* 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*

C. K. SEN & CO'S
*Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.*

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleahses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

*Price per Box* 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co. 's
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
*Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.*

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

*Price per Bottle Re.* 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
*Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.*

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

*Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.*
*Postage 4 As.*

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuons and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
*Manager*

## SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA
OR
## PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাধক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan, Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8.**
*Sole Agents.* B. M. SIRCAR. & Co.

## SPECTACLES FOR SALE.

Real best Brazilian Pebbles,
Fitted in Silver Frame..... Rs. 7.
ditto in Steel ditto ..... ,, 4.
MOZOOMDAR & CO.
392, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta, (near Chorebagan).

## TO LET.

Premises No. 25, Kristodas Pal's Lane.
,, ,, 13, Modhoo Roy's Lane,
Apply to *Printer*



## THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

| IN TOWN. | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Per Month | 1 | 2 |
| ,, Annum | 11 | 8 |
| ,, Single Copy | 0 | 8 |
| IN MOFUSSIL. | | |
| In Advance per Annum | 13 | 4 |
| Arrear Do. | 15 | 8 |
| RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT. | Rs. | As. |
| Per line | 0 | 4 |

*Printed and published by* WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.